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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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To double the circulation of the RURAL WORLD annually is an ambition of the Publishers. It requires new subscribers to do this, and in order to secure them, every present subscriber is constituted an agent to assist in that effort. The price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar per year, which is cheap, considering the quantity and quality of the matter and paper used, but to accomplish our purpose we will allow every subscriber to send a new name with his own for one dollar, and he may add additional NEW names at fifty cents each, which is less than the actual cost of the paper. Renewals in no case will be received for less than one dollar unless accompanied by the name of a new subscriber.

SPECIAL PREPARATION.

Judge Neville of the twenty-third judicial circuit of Missouri was in St. Louis recently studying law. He is now filling his second term as circuit judge, and for a number of years has been a practicing attorney. Yet he comes to St. Louis during the time when his court is not in session to study law. Is there a lesson in this for farmers? A few weeks spent at the State Agricultural College in pursuing a special course of study would be a profitable investment for many young farmers. A postal card addressed to the Dean of the Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo., will bring to any Missouri farmer full information along this line.

WHO ARE BENEFITED?

In the very thoughtful article on "A Study in Market Reports," which appears on this page, the writer, Mr. H. A. Berry, reaches a conclusion with reference to the comparative prices of butter identical with that reached incidentally by our valued Kansas contributor, M. E. King, in his article on page two of this issue, in answering the question "Will it pay?" namely, that the fraudulent substitution and sale of oleomargarine for butter has so decreased the consumption of and demand for butter that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in price of feed and consequently increased cost of production, the price of butter is now lower than it was one year ago. This is a fact worthy of the most careful consideration by not only the farming population of our country, but the consumers of butter and oleo as well. What the price of butter, at least of the higher grades, is lower than it was a year ago, the price of oleo has not fallen, but, if anything, has advanced. The manufacturers of oleo, being few in number, can much more readily control the price of their output than can the almost countless number of butter-makers control the price of their product; and regardless of the pretended solicitude of the oleo makers for the "poor people," they will make their business yield just as much profit as possible. While the consumers of high-grade butter are paying less for what they consume than a year ago, this is the class that is the best able and the most willing to pay a legitimate advance in price. It is the class that does not want to be lured into eating an imitation article. Thus it appears that the trend of the market is in favor of the makers and sellers of a fraudulent compound and of people who are not in sympathy with those people and their product. The so-denominated "poor man" and the dairy farmer are not benefited.

SAVING WINTER MANURE.

There has been much written and said regarding the value of manure; yet when one notes how much of it is cared for on the farms of the land, one must conclude that its full value is not rightly understood. There is much disagreement among farmers as to the proper way of caring for manure to get the best results when using it. The plan commonly practiced by many farmers all over the country of towing it out into a heap by the side of the barn, to be leached and washed by the rains, is the most wasteful system. Stables should be so planned as to have provision for saving the liquids, as they contain at least one-half of the manurial value. If water tight gutters are not provided, plenty of dry absorbents should be used, and nothing is much better than road dust. Dry leaves or litter that is free of weed seed will add to the fertilizing value of stable manure. Many farmers who are getting good results from use of stable manure advise hauling out and spreading these soaked materials as soon as a good load has accumulated. They contend that the leaching will be right where it is required, and that there will be little or no waste. Farmers need to give this subject study and investigation. They need to realize that the manure on the farm must not

be wasted. In dairy sections, where feeding is intelligently done, not only is the nutritive value of a food estimated, but its manurial value also. But where such close calculations are made no manure is wasted. It is not difficult to estimate the value of a crib of corn, but how many farmers estimate the real money value there in the manure pile? If they did, would it not be handled so that the labor expended in hauling and spreading it would pay, profitably? If a farmer thinks there is a good deal of talk in this manure saving subject, just test it. Test it conscientiously and intelligently. Select a plot of ground and fertilize it with manure in which has been retained the liquids, and which has not been permitted to leach and waste, and then determine if it pays to have the stock waste in a barn lot which is manure soaked.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF WHEAT.

Frequent inquiries are being made this season as to the feeding value of wheat. This same query has been made in prior years, when the price of corn ruled higher than that of wheat. Tests of the feeding value of wheat as compared with corn have been made at many of the State Experiment Stations. Some have made the tests to ascertain the value of wheat as a food for pigs, others as a food for steers; others as a food for dairy cattle, and others as a food for horses.

The results have been recapitulated in a Press Bulletin No. 14, by Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The summary of these tests, as prepared by the chemist, Prof. Harry Snyder, is as follows:

"The results obtained when wheat was fed at the various experiment stations show that, as a food for growing pigs, it is somewhat preferable to corn; but that for fattening pigs there is but little difference between wheat and corn. The best results, however, are obtained when wheat is ground and fed with other grains. A mixture of equal parts of ground wheat and corn gives better results than either wheat or corn when fed alone. Experiments show that ground wheat is ten per cent more digestible than whole wheat. When the price of wheat is low and it can be purchased for the same price per pound or less than corn, it will pay to use wheat in a ration. The manure from wheat fed animals is more valuable than that from corn, at least it has been so. We are glad to note that a change is coming over the spirit of our dreams and that the wonderfully rich and varied agricultural possibilities of the southern states are becoming recognized. In no other section of our land-to-day can farm homes be acquired so cheaply considering all of the advantages.

THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

So deeply has Horace Greeley's "Go West, young man," been implanted in the minds of the people of this country, that suggestions as to the possibilities of the Southland as a region that should attract the home seeker, are given little attention or least it has been so. We are glad to note that a change is coming over the spirit of our dreams and that the wonderfully rich and varied agricultural possibilities of the southern states are becoming recognized. In no other section of our land-to-day can farm homes be acquired so cheaply considering all of the advantages.

In a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD (Oct. 23) we presented a picture of a South Carolina peach orchard, with a crop of cotton growing between the rows. This is but a hint as to the variety of crops that can be produced in that section, and which is made broader by the picture that appears on page two of this issue, showing a group of Jersey cows. This cut is from a photograph taken on an Eastern Tennessee farm, and is intended to impress the fact that the South is well suited to dairying, and is rapidly awakening to the fact. This is indicated by the fact that the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station lately called from the Missouri Agricultural College a dairy expert in the person of C. L. Wilkings, to aid them in developing the dairy industry of that state. The state has an active Dairy Association that is doing much to awaken interest in dairying.

On page four of this issue is a picture illustrating still another phase of agriculture for which the South has peculiar advantages, namely, cattle raising. In that picture is shown a bunch of cattle after they had passed the winter on the range. This scene is in southwestern Mississippi. The greatest need of the cattle raising industry of the South, and particularly the Southeast, is better bred cattle, and happily, a movement has just been inaugurated that will greatly help to supply that need. We refer to the sales of the National Hereford Exchange, to be held at the St. Louis Stock Yards. The first of these sales was held last week, a report of which will be found on page four of this issue.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Although this letter is intended as a trend of review of seven weeks of institute work in your state, allow me to send it in under the above familiar heading.

To say that I was pleased with the institute work taken in the institute work in Missouri, is to put it mildly, as at nearly every meeting point we could have held two more days than we did, with unabated interest. The question will be asked, "In what special point did the people seem to take the greatest interest, and what provoked the greatest discussion?" and in answer I unhesitatingly say, in improving the fertility of the soil and in the cow pea as a forage crop and as a fertilizer.

PRICKLY PEAR NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Just lately we have had the ragged fringe of two blizzards, and are thankful "we are not as other men," further north, where the "lows" surge over the country. A little more rain last night makes the spring wheat and rye safely moist for a week or so, but we do so long for a genuine old-fashioned spell of weather which would permit everyone to drink water from his own cistern. Hauling water a mile or so is all well enough for a month or so, in a pinch; but taking it all around, we greatly prefer the gravitation direct method when the leading troughs are in good order. Many have been hauling water for six months already, and some local prognosticators are wearing out their nerves out by giving us a dry winter and other awful things. In the midst of distress light appears away off on the horizon; there is a brand-new gum at the spring from which two barrels of water may be dipped with out pause. This is much pleasanter than having four or five respites to each barrel, as was the case with the old gum. While having no inherent dislike of a respite now and then, I do object to "em while hauling water.

The drought should teach us all our utter helplessness when depending upon our own exertions without any regard to the Giver of all.

We can see new beauties in the passage comparing spiritual blessings with water, the most necessary thing in the temporal world. May we all finally reach the "fountain of living water," where we shall know neither hunger nor thirst.

About the same acreage of wheat was sown, heretofore, as last year and the ground was in the best possible condition for sowing it. The soil was dry to give the young plants a good start.

This earlier sowing failed to receive until lately, but now we are more hopeful. However "there's a slip twixt the cup and the lip," or more literally, there are several "bugs" and "flies" to each wheat plant.

It seems as though it were rather safer to sow not earlier than about the first to tenth of November, though the rule has been to sow from about the middle of September till the middle of October.

Perhaps a little stiffer legislation for the protection of some of our birds would be salutary. Science has done us much good by hunting up antidotes to many of our pests of garden, field and orchard, and we will sow a little later and watch the bulletins.

There was more smut on the corn this year than I ever saw before. In cutting the fodder we carefully knocked off most of the smut, but, of course, could not get it off. Would that remaining in the stalks have any deleterious effect on horses or cattle?

We were rejoiced to make the acquaintance of our junior editor in the issue of Nov. 6. His earnest, thoughtful face gave us some idea of how he makes the paper so helpful and interesting. The faces of other members of the large family as they appear from time to time give us an individual interest in their articles which would be lacking otherwise.

The first week of November I sowed some sand-vetch seed with rye, as an experiment, as we are told the fall-sown would produce seed the next year. We only put half of the available seed under the ground; the rest will go under in the spring.

It may be a hackneyed subject, but here it comes: That Bermuda (big B) sod will carry a coach-and-four now, and it makes the nicest velvet carpet for gentle walking exercise. I think with gratitude of Mr. Jones of Tennessee and the beauty of the grass will not allow my remembrance of him to dim with time.

Next spring it will be segregated on the hill side when I will watch it aggregate with joy. Moral, go thou and do likewise. Another cause for rejoicing is the abundance of meat which makes the hogs so round and frolicsome.

Why not drop a card to the Secretary of Agriculture asking him to drop "Farmers' Bulletin No. 137, The Angora Goat," into his mail box with your address on the envelope?

You'll not regret it if you possess any brush land that ought to be cleared out. Oregon Co., Mo. RALPH T. HOYT.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON.

Editor RURAL WORLD:

"Of all the climate east or west; I think Oregon climate the best."

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

The generous poet who wrote the above couplet probably spent only one summer in Oregon and got safely out of the state before the damp, drizzling, dismal winter wrapped the land in perpetual mist. To escape the torrid heat which the Mississippi Valley has passed through during the past six months is indeed good fortune. To sleep soundly beneath two heavy blankets throughout the warmest nights of the past summer was a pleasure not yet forgotten; but now, November 30, the fogs rise continually from the ocean, the clouds hang heavy and low over the Willamette Valley, the sun is seldom seen and we are homesick for the bright sunlight, the cool, cutting winds and the glorious landscape of Northern Missouri.

In the hope of being of some service to my friends of the RURAL WORLD, I shall endeavor to give them a brief account of my impressions of this section of the Pacific Coast, which embraces the Willamette Valley and also the coast range and Cascade Mountains.

THE SOIL of all these sections was once spit out from earth's bowels through volcanoes. There is probably not a foot of soil in Oregon that has not been made by the weathering of lava or by the accumulating sediment of volcanic dust. Around Umatilla, in N. E. Oregon, are large areas of upland or mountain plains, the soil of which is composed entirely of volcanic dust. Although this is an arid section, yet it is the finest wheat land of the state, and 80 to 70 bushels per acre is not an unusual yield.

The soils of the Willamette Valley being formed by the weathering of basaltic lava are naturally heavy clay soils, rich in aluminum, potassium, sodium and iron, but very deficient in calcium or lime. I tested the waters of Silver Creek, a mountain stream flowing from the Cascades, and failed to find a trace of lime. No limestone formations of any description have I yet seen in this valley. The only sedimentary stone that I have found is a pudding stone formed of volcanic boulders, clay and a little sand, which formation seems to underlie the entire valley. These soils, probably because of their deficiency in lime, are very inferior for grass. I have not seen a good blue grass pasture or timothy meadow in the state. Clover, especially white, does somewhat better, but is liable to be smothered out by wild grasses and ferns.

These soils, however, are the most superior for small grain and fruit of any I have ever seen. Yields of 50 bushels of wheat and 80 of oats have been realized during the past season. The success of these crops is probably due more to climate than soil conditions.

The upland soils here being deficient in silica and rich in kaolin, consequently erode and leach very slowly. One seldom sees, even in the upland fields, a ditch or gutter of any consequence, and it is a common thing to find a field that has been constantly in wheat for forty years, still producing good yields.

AS A FRUIT COUNTRY we have never seen any thing so richly endowed with fruit as Oregon. In fact, about all there seems to be in the art of horticulture here is to plant a tree and in a few years go and harvest the crop. I have seen better fruit produced here this season without culture than I ever saw produced in the East by the most scientific methods. All kinds of berries grow here in perfection. Only two weeks ago we gathered our last blackberries, and there are strawberries ripe now in the garden. The finest sweet cherries in numerous varieties grow here. Pears, plums and prunes grow to perfection without a fungous disease or insect enemy to molest them. There seems to be an occasional case of "fire blight" in pear orchards, but it shows no disposition to spread.

Insects of all kinds seem rare here, and I have not found a single trace of the curculio which is such a terror to our fruit growers in Missouri.

Apples grown here are fine in appearance and fair in quality, but do not seem to be good keepers. Peaches are not successful near the mountains, but do better out near the rivers.

AS TO GRASS AND STOCK.—People of Oregon claim the state to be a grass and stock country, but to one coming here from the Mississippi Valley it does not appear so. The farmer has a constant fight against noxious weeds, wild, worthless grasses and ferns. The ferns will, but constant vigilance on the part of the farmer, take every field, and they grow to a height of ten feet.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.—Along the coast some farmers are making money out of the dairy business. Others in the valley are now taking it up, with the prospect of supplying the local market soon. As the distance to Eastern markets is so great, I am unable to see how the people of this coast can compete with the Mississippi Valley in supplying Eastern markets with butter.

CONSIDER WELL.—Let me say that nothing I have written in this letter should be taken by my friends in the East to mean that I think this country superior to that. Indeed, I have been constantly impressed since coming West with the immense superiority of the Mississippi Valley as a farming section, and as the home of the farmer. Land here is higher than in the middle states.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A profitable lesson can be learned by studying certain phases of the market reports as corrected and printed weekly in the RURAL WORLD. The quotations showing the changing values of farm and other products are always attractive, especially so to those directly interested in the purchase or sale of any of these products. It is said that the average woman on picking up the morning paper scans first the columns of funeral notices, but it is more likely that the average business man turns first to the page of market reports. Each man has his pet corner to which he eagerly turns to note the condition of some favorite stock or produce. The farmer who does not keep in touch with the prices of grain, live stock and dairy products, is not keeping up with the progress of the times, and the farmer who is not progressive will fall by the wayside.

A STUDY IN MARKET REPORTS.

On looking over the butter quotations a few days ago, I was impressed by a comparison of prices for corresponding dates during the last three years. The Quotation Committee of the Elgin Board of Trade, for example, declared the market firm at 23 cents for Monday, Nov. 11, 1901, and the quotations for the corresponding date of the two previous years made by the same committee are as follows:

Monday, Nov. 12, 1900, market price...24c  
Monday, Nov. 13, 1899, market price...25c  
If you should consult the reports on hay, corn, oats, bran, cottonseed and linseed meal, shipstuffs, shorts, middlings, gluten meal and all feed used by the butter producer, you would find prices strong and higher than for two years, and supplies scarce and in demand. Take wheat bran alone as the best representative dairy feed and one which is used most generally, and we find that the wholesale price to-day is \$13 per ton at the St. Louis mills, while for the corresponding date of 1900 it could be purchased for \$12.40 per ton, and for the year 1899 at \$12.

The wheat crop of 1901 for the U. S. will perhaps be shown to be the largest on record; but the high price of bran is not due to any shortage of supply except relatively. There is more bran this year than there was last year or the year before. Therefore the correlative must be the cause—that is—the demand. Owing to the drought in the Middle West, the supply of most grains as well as hay is much shortened; this has increased the demand for bran and the price has gone up until the millers are selling the husks for nearly the same figure they are required to pay for wheat. While this may be an interesting and notable example of the law that "value is regulated by supply and demand," it is not to the point of my inquiry—which is, why should butter be lower than it has been for two years previous, while the materials which are used in the production of butter are without exception higher than they have been for the same period. Of course, it will not do to take prices in one locality, for one date, with which to establish a general conclusion, but the fact is well known that the price of butter has been about the same for a number of years, fluctuating only with the season, while it is equally well known that prices of other farm products have been generally higher during 1901. With corn, oats and some other items the increase has been as much as 100 per cent. It is a well established law of trade that as the price of the raw materials used in any product fluctuates, so in the same direction and ratio does the price of the product itself.

Of course, this is only immediate cause and effect, the ultimate being the general law of supply and demand. But as raw materials increase in value, the price of the product is advanced and remains fixed or the amount of production falls off, which, creating a lessened supply, enforces an increased price by the direct application of the established law.

If we attempt a solution of the inquiry "why does the price of butter remain stationary when the price of the materials entering into its production is largely increased," by the statistics before me that show what the total production and importation of butter has been for the last three years, but I have no reason to believe that it has increased. The knowledge that a failure of pastures, scanty and high price of feed, and the demand for stock which could not be profitably sold of stock which could not be profitably wintered, have caused a considerable shortage in the flow of milk, would lead us to believe that as a matter of fact there has been a decrease in the supply of butter made during the last four months. As to the demand for butter we have no reason to believe, taking a superficial view of the subject, that it has decreased. Indeed the price of property under which it is said we are living, together with the increase in population, would indicate that the demand for butter as an important and in most homes indispensable article of food, had increased during the current year. If both of these suppositions are admitted, then there must be something wrong with the rule. But as the rule is too old and too firmly established to admit controversy, we are compelled to find some solution within the law. The probability is, that the demand for "butter" is less than it has been. On no other ground can the fact be explained that butter now sells for 23 cents, while in 1900 it sold for 24 and in 1899 for 25 cents a pound. I am sure the hotels have not demanded much butter in latter times, nor the restaurants.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, in his annual report, says: Irrigation reservoirs must be built and managed as a part of the national system of forests and water conservation. They can not be successful if maintained, however, without a thorough system of forest protection. The introduction of practical forestry on the forest reserves has now begun. The general policy, as announced in an outline memorandum to the commissioner of the land office, is that additional reserve boundaries drawn to liberate the smallest amount of scrip should be created during this winter.

The good will of residents in or near the reserves should be gained, forest fires guarded against, the resources of the reserves should be made available for the conservative use of the people.

Systematic investigation designed to make them accessible and useful should be undertaken, and each forest reserve and part thereof should be dealt with on its own merits.

Legislation to correct the abuses that have grown up in the practice of lieu sections of land is urged.

On the question of reclamation of the arid region, the secretary says: "The investigations which have been carried on demonstrate that there is one question now before the people of the United States of greater importance than the conservation of the water supply, and that is the reclamation of the arid lands of the West and their settlement by men who actually build homes and create communities."

He recommended that construction at once be begun as follows: The San Carlos storage reservoir in Arizona, reclaiming hundreds of thousands of acres of public land, at an estimated cost of \$1,040,000; reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, in California, for reclaiming desert lands in Nevada; the diversion of St. Mary river into headwaters of the Milk river in Montana. An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked to carry on the hydraulic work of the geological survey.

In considering the question of irrigation the secretary reviews the conditions in the arid and semi-arid states and territories. He makes a strong argument for an intelligent and broad system of irrigation, and that the government should acquire storage reservoirs as a part of an irrigation system, pointing out how through the sale of the public lands the government may be reimbursed for its expenditures in this direction.

LETTER BOX.

DICKINSON CO., KAN.—The present fall is certainly a model one, warmer than usual, a moderate amount of rain, and a late start to winter. I have never known in over thirty years at least. Fall sown alfalfa is getting a good start. The failure of forage crops has directed much attention to this evergreen crop, which chug bugs do not molest. Wheat has made a good growth and is being pastured. Feed will surely be scarce before spring, but cattle are selling at fair prices, much higher than they did a few months ago. I have seen very ordinary cows sell at from \$30 to \$50 and calves at \$10 to \$12 each. Hogs are worth about five cents per pound, which does not leave the feeder much profit when feeding wheat at from 55 to 58 cents. It is not a very satisfactory feed at best, and few hogs will attain a great weight.

Nov. 19. O. E. S.

MISSOURI FARM NOTES.

SCOTT CO., S. E. MO.—The condition of winter wheat is low, owing to continued dry weather.

Nov. 25. JULIUS ALBRECHT.

REYNOLDS CO., S. E. MO.—Owing to the continued dry weather, wheat has made a very poor growth. There is some complaint of a thin stand.

Nov. 25. W. H. SHY.

COLE CO., CEN. MO.—We have had a hard, dry season and we are not yet over the difficulties. Feed will be scarce before spring.

Nov. 25. J. A. HUNTER.

RANDOLPH CO., N. E. MO.—There has been no rain since fall wheat was sown and the condition is critical; however, with plenty of rain or snow it may yet be all right, as the plant still looks fairly well.

Nov. 25. G. L. JOHNSON.



# The Dairy

## DAIRY CONVENTION DATES.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Menomonie, Feb. 12-16, 1902. G. W. Burchard, Secretary, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

## THE HONORS

At the Missouri Dairy Meeting.

An examination of the scores on butter and cheese exhibited at the Palmyra, Mo., Dairy meeting, as published in the RURAL WORLD of Nov. 20, shows that Northwest Missouri still holds the supremacy as the leading producing section of the state. The Blue Valley Creamery of St. Joseph, Mo., got not only the highest score in class, 86, but its entry was the highest scoring butter, and the challenge silver cup for having the highest score of all.

Northwest Missouri also won the highest honors on cheese. Frank Moulton of Cowhill, Caldwell county, getting a score of 88 on his exhibit of cheese and the gold medal. Caldwell county is the great cheese-making county of the state, and Mr. Moulton is the grand mogul of Missouri cheese makers.

Southwest Missouri won the highest dairy butter score, 86, and gold medal, by having a good rich milk in the dairy making business. Mr. Hall Goodrich of Calhoun, Henry Co., Mo., was the man who saved the day for his section of the state. He was closely pressed for the dairy butter honors by Mrs. Mary Gillespie of Palmyra, whose package scored only 1/4 of a point below his, and that difference lying in the way the butter was packed.

Northeast Missouri may well be proud of its champion, Mrs. Gillespie, who, though her head has been silvered by the winters of 70 or more years, came near winning the honors in the Dairy class. Then note the fact that the four women of Marion county who exhibited butter at the meeting—Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Ella Lear, Mrs. Wm. Seymour and Mrs. Wm. H. Hatch—got scores of 86, 86, 84 and 84, respectively. That speaks pretty well for Northeast Missouri and for the Missouri dairy women.

The endgame prizes were won by James Curd of Palmyra, first, and John Patterson of Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., second, showing that Northeast Missouri dairymen are up to date on the dairy food question, which is one of the greatest questions that the dairyman has to consider. That Northeast Missouri dairymen are alive to the importance of this question was again proven by J. L. Erwin of Steedman, Callaway county, and G. V. Saffarans of Palmyra, winning, respectively, first and second prizes on Cow Feeding papers.

For the Tivy & Elmer prizes for best set of answers to set of questions regarding butter flavors, Northeast Missouri won first honor, Mrs. Wm. H. Hatch being awarded the first prize, the second and third going to Southwest Missouri, W. S. Dille of Holden getting second and A. C. Helms of Corder getting the third.

And thus were the honors scattered, showing that Missouri has intelligent, progressive dairymen and women in all sections who will soon put a quietus to the question, "Why Not Missouri?"

## THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING

At Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 7-9, 1901.

(Continued From Last Issue.)

Prof. C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the Missouri Agricultural College, was the first speaker for the second session. His subject was "The Dairy Cow." We hope to print this address in full, including the points of figures used to illustrate the points made. The leading thought was that cows were machines for converting farm crops into a more marketable product. Some of these machines were best adapted for converting the crops into beef, while others would convert them into milk to a better advantage. Too many of those who undertake to carry on dairymaking fail to select cows best suited for the purpose—they regard a cow as a cow and that one is not much different from another. At least one-third of the cows in the United States kept for dairy purposes do not yield any profit over cost of keeping. It is not a question of breed, for good and poor dairy cows will be found in all breeds, although a larger proportion of good ones will be found in the so-called dairy breeds. He did not undertake to discuss the relative merits of the dairy breeds. A Jersey advocate may say of a Holstein cow that one could put a silver dollar in the bottom of a pail, milk the pail full of milk and be able to see the dollar at the bottom; and the Holstein man turn around and say that one could put a dollar in the bottom of a pail and not be able to get enough milk from a Jersey cow to cover it, and so honors would be even.

He advised the creamery patron to make the best selection of cows he could from among what he had or could get, then to use a dairy bred bull as a means of improving the herd. He showed by a series of figures presented on a chart that the cost of feeding cows did not vary per head nearly so much as did the value of product. This was due to the difference in powers of assimilation, but more especially to the different uses made by the cows of the food eaten; some would convert it into flesh, while others would use

only what was needed for maintenance, converting the remainder into milk. As a rule, a good cow will continue to be a good one year after year, while a cow that proves to be a poor one under good feeding and care will always be a poor one.

One can't judge a cow wholly by the amount of milk she will give, though that is the tendency in sections where whole milk is sold; when milk is sold by the test, the tendency is to let the butter fat tell the whole story. Both factors must be considered. But it is harder to make good selections of cows than it is to show that selections should be made. He thought that the only sure way was to test each individual cow by the Babcock test. This is not a difficult thing to do, with sufficient accuracy to meet the dairyman's needs. A small tester costs but little and it is easy to learn to operate. Or one can take samples of milk to the creamery; any wide-awake manager of a creamery will be glad to aid his patrons to improve their herds by testing the milk.

If one is going out to buy cows, he must use his judgment. A man who has been breeding beef cattle will be likely to make mistakes by having a wrong ideal in mind. There is such a thing as "dairy form," and any breed bred for many years for dairy purposes will gradually assume the form of the Jersey.

The Professor then gave a description of what constituted a good dairy cow so far as form went. She has an abnormal stomach and under development, thin shoulders, wedge shape, slender head and neck, broad across the eyes, thin thighs, large milk veins and soft skin.

Question.—Why is there often so great a variation in the butter fat test of individual cows?

Ans.—We cannot tell exactly; we know some facts, but not enough to always explain these differences. Anything that disturbs a cow and excites her will affect the test, sometimes one way and sometimes the other.

Ques.—Will a change of food cause a variation in the test?

Ans.—No.

Next speaker, Mr. Palmyra, was the next speaker. Her paper is presented in another column.

## CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Another Missouri Dairyman's meeting is history, and pretty good history, too, in comparison with meetings of the past; but I predict that future meetings will be in advance of this meeting to the same extent that this one was in advance of former meetings. While these meetings are conducted, the better education our dairymen possess, the better will be the meetings they attend.

When a Missouri dairyman reaches a point where he can "show up" he is in a much better position to be shown. I call to mind the meeting I attended at Brookfield. My remarks on the special purpose cow for the dairymen were received with marked indifference. Mark the change shown at Kansas City meeting, when the set of ten questions were asked, or the trend of opinion shown at the Palmyra meeting. The special purpose dairy cow has now secured recognition in Missouri, and the future advancement of the dairy interests of this grand dairy state will be governed greatly by her number and care.

When I returned home my boys rushed into a pair of overalls and put on their work in the engine room, keeping up steam for our new 18-inch, self-feeder, Ross ensilage and fodder cutter. One of the boys feeds and cuts bands, another tables the bundles, and a third works in the mow. In this way, with one team, we cut ten to twelve loads per day, with no cash expense. We cut corn and alfalfa, cutting to one-fourth-inch lengths. This feed is then steamed for five or six hours before feeding. All classes of stock relish this feed very much and eat it all.

While I was at Palmyra, the boys received and unloaded a car of dried brewers' grains. These grains came from my native city of Milwaukee and cost us, laid down, \$16.75 per ton, or 44 cents per pound for protein content, that is, digestible protein. If we were to buy our protein in bran, it would have cost us nine cents, and in oats 14 cents. This shows pretty clearly the advantage of knowing the chemical composition of the different feeds.

Since publishing my book for the "Dairyman and Farmer," life again assumes the condition of being worth living. Only one of the questions I have asked in to address an envelope and lick a stamp. I am not saying this in a complaining spirit, not at all. I am always willing to assist any one in whatever way possible, but it is quite impossible for a busy man to answer the number of letters I have been receiving, and look after a large farm and herd.

The past week I was in attendance at a Congressional Farmers' Institute, but owned to good crops, the farmers did not realize any necessity of more knowledge. The scoop-shovel rule of feeding was good enough for them; and 50 to 75 bushels of corn per acre on an old year did not call for much mind culture, therefore attendance was very light.

Warren Co., Ill. "BUFF JERSEY."

## VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

W. W. Marple, secretary of the Blue Valley Creamery, at St. Joseph, wrote a letter to F. W. Lane last week from which we take the following extract:

"The writer wants to say personally that in all of his experience he has never attended a meeting of any dairy association, either local or national, where so much interest seemed to be manifested, and where the crowd was so nicely handled and entertained as at your city. Great credit is due Palmyra and Marion county for the magnificent way in which they secured and took care of this convention and much good, in my mind, will accrue to the good farmers in the state through the influence that is bound to be felt in different sections of the country in consequence of the harmonious and successful meeting held there this year."

OUR BUTTER SCORE.—A couple of weeks ago the "Spectator" announced that the Palmyra Creamery had won a butter diploma at the Buffalo Exposition, but the score at that time was not known. Last week Mr. Randolph, the butter maker at the creamery, received the official announcement of the scores and brought them to this office for our inspection. In the Missouri list the Palmyra Creamery got a score of 86, which was next to the highest, being 86. On fancy package butter the Palmyra Creamery scored 86. Mr. Rohrer and Mr. Randolph have reason to feel proud of their score as has Palmyra also.—Palmyra (Mo.) Spectator.

The man who does not sow cannot reap along dairy lines any more than in other agricultural fields.



DAIRY FARM SCENE ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

## WILL IT PAY?

Editor RURAL WORLD: This question is always in order, but there are perhaps more farmers and dairymen asking this winter than ever before if it will pay to feed grain and concentrates such as bran, oil or cottonseed meal, etc., to cows at present prices. Or will the prices of dairy products advance enough to equalize the high price of feed?

A good many farmers have said to me that they could not afford, nor did they intend, to buy feed for their cows this winter.

There are circumstances when I think it would be unwise for farmers to buy feed; for instance, it will not pay to buy extra feed for the purpose of pushing average or ordinary cows that are to come fresh in the spring to the extent of their capacity, and this will catch a large majority of all the cows. But when one has a good herd of cows and particularly with those that came fresh this fall and are now in good heart for winter's work, I feel quite sure it will pay to feed well.

At least we expect to feed just as liberally this winter as we did last when feed was cheap.

Out of a herd of twenty-four head, fourteen of them were fresh in the fall, the remainder, with one exception, being heifers that dropped their calves in May last; and, of course, these heifers must be well fed or they will not come up to expectations later on.

I am not sure that these heifers will any more than pay their way this winter, but I am sure that I cannot afford to do otherwise than feed them well, as I regard the first year's treatment of a cow as largely her making or unmaking as a dairy cow.

I may be somewhat cranky as to treatment of heifers with first calves, but it is my method and not chance that has brought us some mighty good cows. I believe in breeding heifers so they will come fresh at the age of eighteen or twenty months, dropping their calves in May or June if possible; then milking them for eighteen months, or at least not letting them come fresh for that length of time. This brings them with their second calves in the fall and we have them started as winter milkers. I sometimes think farmers make their greatest mistake in dairymaking along this line, and falling thereby to develop a paying herd of dairy cows. The development of a good herd of cows is a matter of slow growth; it takes not only time, but work and patience, and there come times, like the present, when sacrifices must be made, or future losses and perhaps failure will be the result.

The conclusion which we reach, then, is that fall fresh cows and heifers with their first calves, should be liberally fed even if prices of feed are high. As to whether the prices of dairy products will advance enough to at least partially cover the cost of feed, I am not so sure. If it were not for oleomargarine I think they would, but oleo is a slippery article and one can't tell what it will do for the dairymen. The fact remains that for some cause, regardless of all the drought and high price of feed, Elgin quotations are one cent per pound lower now than they were one year ago, and what the prices will be in the future no one can tell.

M. E. KING.

Buckeye Dairy Farm.

Labette Co., Kan.

## THE DAIRY MAN.

A paper by Mrs. Frank Moore, read at the twelfth annual meeting of the Missouri Dairy Association.

In looking over the program of this convention, I find the three things essential, in order to carry on the dairy business, are the farm, the cow, and the man. Now we have just listened to the gentleman who has so well presented to us the subject of the dairy cow, and we are all assured that he knows just what he is talking about and I feel just as sure that those who shall tell us about the old-fashioned dairymen and the up-to-date dairymen will completely convince and use up their subjects. And I congratulate myself on being so lucky as to get the raw dairymen to work on—or if I were to follow them there wouldn't be fragments enough of the dairymen left for me to make hash, even if I were to mix in a little of something else—not onions, for onions and the dairy business are at variance, one with the other.

Now I do not doubt the wisdom of your committee, who have chosen gentlemen of such knowledge and experience—but I wondered, when I first saw this program why my name was there with the subject of The Dairy Man. But I have figured out the motive of your committee. By the dairymen we also mean the dairywoman. God made man—male, and female made He then. So the word man means woman as well and I tell you the word dairymen has more the meaning of woman than any form of the word man. I know you need not go to the dictionary or to your Latin or Greek to find this out—but just visit the farm houses in Missouri for a while and you will agree with me that the dairymen sure enough includes his better half, the dairywoman, and I suspect some of you will almost conclude like Eli Perkins did about the man that had religion. "Yes, he had religion, but he had it in his wife's name." Now you understand without any further argument, that the dairywoman is the

## HISTORY OF GROUT BILL.

Introduced in House by Hon. W. W. Grout of Vermont, Dec. 16, 1899, and referred to Agricultural Committee.

Favorably reported by Agricultural Committee May 7, 1900, one week before summer recess, and December 6, three days after assembling of winter session, fixed for consideration by the Committee on Rules.

Passed House December 7, 1900, by overwhelming vote of 196 to 92, a clear majority of 104, or twelve more than two-thirds.

Immediately sent to senate, where friends asked to have it referred to Committee on Agriculture, the Finance Committee to which its consideration belonged under strict interpretation of rules, being known to be unfriendly. Motion fought by enemies of measure, who feared, however, to bring question to vote, hence was referred by unanimous consent to committee designated by its friends.

Senate committee heard evidence for four weeks, and reported bill favorably, proceedings of committee making book of 923 pages.

In Senate, the measure, by vote was placed in first position, displacing Senator Hanna's famous ship subsidy legislation, in which position it remained until the passage of the bill.

Failure of the Senate to act upon the bill was due wholly to the fact of the measure's delay in the House Committee on Agriculture. And delay in the House Committee on Agriculture was due to the betrayal of the farmer's interests by Chairman James W. Wadsworth, who placed the measure in the hands of the special representative of oleomargarine interests, Congressman Lorimer of Chicago, who represented the great stockyard's district of that city, whose chief political backers are the leading oleomargarine makers of the United States.

Despite the fact that his sub-committee of the agricultural committee stood four to one against the Grout bill, and that Chairman Wadsworth in every way aided Lorimer in his effort to smother the bill, sentiment in the House compelled a report, and the vote of the full committee was favorable.

Lorimer was defeated for re-election to Congress and will not be on the Agricultural Committee next winter to again delay the measure.

Friends of the measure were strong enough to prevent the slightest amendment.

## DAIRYMAN ON THE FARM.

The dairy has become such a distinct specialty in farming that many old-time farmers have abandoned it practically to those who do nothing else. Yet farming dairymen on the ordinary farm is without question a profitable work, that can be carried on with other lines of work. We have not yet abandoned general farming for specialties, and the great majority of farmers still raise miscellaneous crops, doing a little dairymaking, corn raising, cattle raising and fruit and vegetable growing. The fact is the day will never come when the majority will not diversify the farming specialty to raise a great variety of crops, writes W. H. Manton in the "Massachusetts Ploughman."

The dairy cow, the beef cow, both have their place on the ordinary farm. Grass is at the foundation of all crops and all good farming, and no man can raise good crops of grass without being tempted to raise dairy cows too. The dairymaking of the business brings in constant and all-the-year-round profits, which is a great convenience to the farmer.

Then when pigs do so well on clover and skim milk one cannot help feeling that dairymaking is essential to make success of raising hogs. And, indeed, it is. The man who raises a few pigs and omits the cows makes a mistake in planning. With a half-dozen or more good dairy cows on the place there will be ample food for raising a dozen pigs for market. If the cream can be sold direct to consumers there will be sufficient skim milk left to fatten the hogs profitably.

Corn, clover and peas make the ideal combination of crops for the dairy cows, and they also prove pretty good feeding for pigs. From this same crop one gets sufficient to feed several colonies of good laying hens. Thus with returns coming in continually from the dairy cows and the hens, one can then look forward contentedly to the bigger returns from the grain crops, fruits, cattle or hay. These latter returns profits only once a year, and it is sometimes a long and discouraging wait between times. It is far more satisfactory to have the side issues, which will keep up the supply of pocket money. Then if the crop proves a failure one is not left entirely stranded. Diversified farming is the surest thing to-day in agriculture, and in that dairymaking is one of the most important of all.

Some consumers like butter salted more than others, and the wise producer will always consult the tastes of his customers in this regard.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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## PAN-AMERICAN SCORES.

The October butter competition at Pan-American Exposition attracted a larger number of entries than any of those of previous months. The highest score awarded in the creamery class was 86 points; this high score was made by Rosemary Creamery, Adams, New York, and by O. A. Storwick, of Irons, Minnesota. The second highest score in creamery class, 85.75, was awarded to Cornish Creamery, Cornish, Fla., New Hampshire, and 85.50 was reached by J. McQuaker, Owen Sound, Canada; E. L. Harrison, Boston, Mass.; Victor Glantz, Hanover, N. D., and R. F. Flint, New Salem, N. D.

New York state gained the highest average, scoring both in the creamery and dairy classes (except that Wisconsin's one entry of dairy scored higher than New York's average), and New York's average on dairy butter was higher than the creamery average in any other state. Minnesota led in the number of entries in creamery class, having 43 against New York's 39, but her average score was slightly exceeded by other states and by Canada.

Missouri made the largest number of butter entries, considering all classes, having no less than 86, including 48 of fancy package butter; her scoring was high also, her 32 entries of creamery averaging a small fraction above those of Minnesota.

The state scorings may be analyzed as follows, placing in order of average score all who made five entries or more:

CREAMERY CLASS.

STATE.

New York ..... 86  
Massachusetts ..... 85.75  
Canada ..... 85.75  
Missouri ..... 85.75  
Minnesota ..... 85.75  
Ohio ..... 85.75  
New Hampshire ..... 85.75  
Wisconsin ..... 85.75  
Iowa ..... 85.75  
Connecticut ..... 85.75

Where the number of entries is so irregular and generally so small the results are, of course, of little value in indicating the relative progress of the various states in buttermaking.

Some of the dairy exhibits were of remarkably fine quality, particularly from New York, whose 26 entries made an average score of 86.37.—New York Produce Review.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD BOOK.

Volume 19 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book is ready for distribution. The RURAL WORLD is indebted to Secretary F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt., for a copy. It contains the registry numbers of bulls from 27021 to 28414 and of cows from 62452, and a vast amount of other information of interest to the Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders.

PROPER TIME TO FEED.

Feeding cows before, after or at time of milking has but very little influence upon the amount of milk given, or the cow's comfort, providing that, whichever method is adopted, it be adhered to with regularity, says the "Wisconsin Agriculturist." Cows, like men, are creatures of habit. They know almost to a minute when it is time for the grain ration, or other feed, and when the milker is due to take the milk, and nothing should occur to cause a break in the regular routine of feeding, milking, etc.

Our own practice has been to feed after milking. It has always seemed best to have the cows' attention centered on milking. If eating a grain feed while being milked, they are eager for the feed and liable to step about with hind feet, possibly bring the right hind leg forward suddenly against the milker, causing the pail to move about and rattle. The unexpected noise may cause the cow to kick, or the one next to her to do so. The milker must be constantly on his guard.

In moving from one cow to the other he must speak to her and attract her attention from the feed or she may kick. Possibly she is the gentlest cow in the herd, even a comest, but being busy with her feed she kicks out at a noise in the rear, or upon being touched with the stool or hand. She is nervous, and seeks to protect herself.

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## Live Stock

### DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK

Dec. 10, 11, 12 and 13—Kirk B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, Hereford cattle.  
 Dec. 13—C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., at South Omaha, Shorthorns.  
 Dec. 15-19, 1901—Gudgell & Simpson, C. A. Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords, at Fort Worth, Texas.  
 January 25 to 31, 1902—Sothams' annual Criterion Sale, at Kansas City.  
 Jan. 14, 15 and 16—Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Mo. Hereford cattle.  
 Feb. 11-13, 1902—Redhead Antist, Boyles and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Hereford cattle.  
 March 6-7—M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; E. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wornall, Mook, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill. Shorthorns.  
 March 11—W. P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa, Shorthorns.  
 June 13—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis, Double Standard Polled Durham.  
 The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:  
 March 25-27, 1902—Chicago.  
 April 23-24, 1902—Kansas City.  
 May 27-28, 1902—Omaha.  
 June 24-26, 1902—Chicago.  
**POLAND CHINAS.**  
 Nov. 23—J. B. Fink, Herborn, Ill.  
**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**  
 Dec. 3-6—International sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.  
 Feb. 4-6—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.  
 Jan. 22—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
 April 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.  
 June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.  
**NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.**  
 March 19—At Kansas City; W. R. Nelson, dispersion sale.  
 March 20—At Kansas City; B. B. and H. T. Groom, Pan-Handle, Texas.  
 May 14—At Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. and H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.  
 Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.  
 Dec. 5-6—Chicago.  
**NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS.**  
 Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.  
**NATIONAL HEREFORD SALES.**  
 Dec. 3-4—Chicago.

### THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW.

November 30 to December 7, at Chicago.

During the International Live Stock Show, which will open at Chicago next Saturday, November 29, continuing until December 7, there will be three grand sales of pure bred cattle. The first will be the Aberdeen-Angus sale, on December 3 and 4.

**THE ANGUS OFFERING.**—The four animals consigned to the Angus sale from the herd of Anderson & Findlay, contain the blood of their grandly bred Fries and Erie bulls. The yearling bull Victor of Lakeside, bred by Mr. McWhorter, sired by a son of Duke of Marlborough, and out of a daughter of Victoria 3d, the dam of Chasman Chief, the great Eicher stock bull; and Black Victor, the bull in service along with Gay Lad, in the herd of Mr. Mattinson of Ohio. Each consignment of the 26 contributors to this great sale would justify having columns written about it. No such collection has ever before been offered to Angus breeders in this country. The individuals are absolutely choice and the catalog reveals the fact that there are an even dozen of the record-breaking champion-producing Queen Mothers, seven of the aristocratic Blackbirds, six of the renowned Heather Blooms, four of the historic Fries, and an equal number of the highly prized, high priced Drumlin Lucys and all of the other famous specimens. Gay Lad, Gay Blackbird, Heather Lad 1, Heather Lad 4th, Heather Lad of Emerson 2d, Moon Bellows, Ball's Bellows, Eulalie's Eric, Young Wellington, Golden Abbott, Heather Blackbird, McHenry Blackbird 6th, Lord Woodlawn, Imp. Pacific, Imp. Prince of Kerrera, Black Monarch of Emerson, Beau Ida and the Scotch bull Siberian and Field Marshal of Gulachan are among the noted sires. Write to W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pleasant, Ill., for catalog.

**THE HEREFORD SALE** will be on December 4 and 5. We quote from the Hereford catalog the following: "One year ago, on the afternoon of December 5, when the auctioneer's voices had ceased after crying the most successful sale ever held under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, the question uppermost in the minds of the Hereford enthusiasts was 'Can we equal this sale next year?' The question was a serious one. The failure to do so, even with an offering of approximately equal merit, would be taken by those dependent upon superficial signs only as an evidence of retrogression, a charge never before laid at the door of the Hereford people. This catalog, however, should settle any fears on that score. To those who have seen any number of the cattle herein listed, have noted their numerous successes in the show rings of the three previous association shows, and realize that the 'cream' of the breed only is to be offered at this time, the question as before stated is answered most positively in the affirmative. "The sale is a proper climax for the series of 1901. The show season will be over. This is the occasion on which the successful breeders reap the reward for their arduous efforts. A standard of perfection has been set, and in this catalog, offered for sale to the highest bidder, are some of the animals that have been repeatedly declared to be the best Herefords of the present day. A great offering of this kind cannot often be collected for sale at one time and place, and every effort should be made to attend it. "With reference to ages a more desirable lot could hardly be offered. Of the 26 bulls, 20 are yearlings, five are two-year-olds and four are over three years old. Thirty-four of the 73 females to be

# GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

To be held at the Northern Division, Union Stock Yards,

## FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17-18, 1901,

By Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo.; Scott & March, of Belton, Mo., and C. A. Stannard, of Sunny Slope Farm, when 150 head of registered Herefords will be sold, consisting of 100 bulls and 50 heifers, ranging in age from 8 months to 3 years old. Forty of these cattle have been inoculated as a preventive for Texas Fever by Dr. Connaway of the Missouri Agricultural College, and a certificate from Dr. Connaway, giving the animal's tattoo number, will be furnished with each animal. This should be of special interest to buyers from below the quarantine. The cattle to be sold in this sale are in nice thrifty condition and fair representatives from the herds consigning them. Among them are prize winners at the leading State and National Fairs of 1900 and 1901. Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock each day. As these cattle will sell in the Northern Division of the Stock Yards, buyers from north of the quarantine can safely buy them. For catalogues, address Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

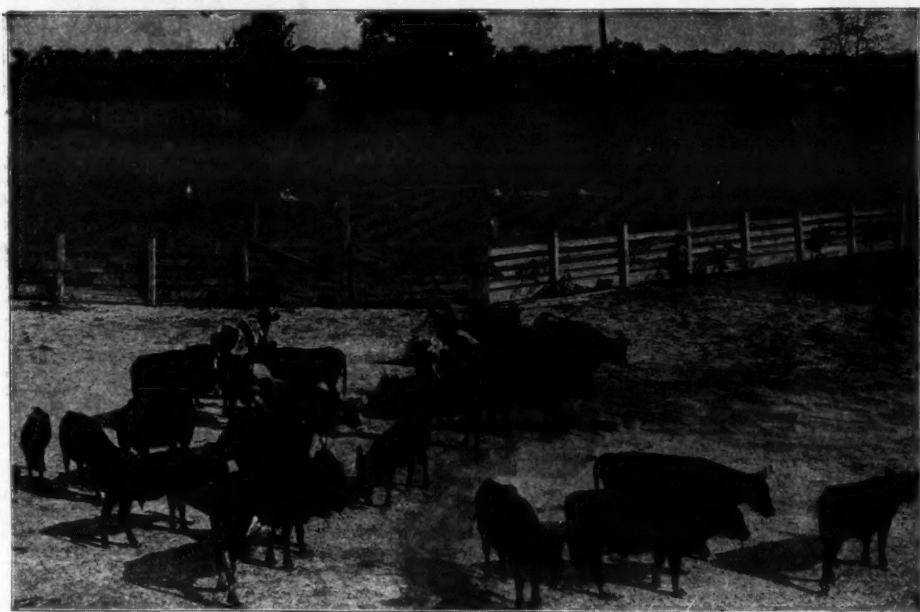
**CUDCELL & SIMPSON, SCOTT & MARCH, C. A. STANNARD,**

Independence, Mo.

Belton, Mo.

Emporia, Kan.

**AUCTIONEERS: Cols. R. E. Edmondson and J. W. Sparks.**



CATTLE AS THEY COME FROM THE RANGE AFTER WINTERING OUT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

and Maggie of Lakeside presents a rare opportunity to secure one of the best of the get of this famous bull. Mr. Martin also includes the yearling bull Victor of Lakeside, bred by Mr. McWhorter, sired by a son of Duke of Marlborough, and out of a daughter of Victoria 3d, the dam of Chasman Chief, the great Eicher stock bull; and Black Victor, the bull in service along with Gay Lad, in the herd of Mr. Mattinson of Ohio. Each consignment of the 26 contributors to this great sale would justify having columns written about it. No such collection has ever before been offered to Angus breeders in this country. The individuals are absolutely choice and the catalog reveals the fact that there are an even dozen of the record-breaking champion-producing Queen Mothers, seven of the aristocratic Blackbirds, six of the renowned Heather Blooms, four of the historic Fries, and an equal number of the highly prized, high priced Drumlin Lucys and all of the other famous specimens. Gay Lad, Gay Blackbird, Heather Lad 1, Heather Lad 4th, Heather Lad of Emerson 2d, Moon Bellows, Ball's Bellows, Eulalie's Eric, Young Wellington, Golden Abbott, Heather Blackbird, McHenry Blackbird 6th, Lord Woodlawn, Imp. Pacific, Imp. Prince of Kerrera, Black Monarch of Emerson, Beau Ida and the Scotch bull Siberian and Field Marshal of Gulachan are among the noted sires. Write to W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pleasant, Ill., for catalog.

**THE HEREFORD SALE** will be on December 4 and 5. We quote from the Hereford catalog the following: "One year ago, on the afternoon of December 5, when the auctioneer's voices had ceased after crying the most successful sale ever held under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, the question uppermost in the minds of the Hereford enthusiasts was 'Can we equal this sale next year?' The question was a serious one. The failure to do so, even with an offering of approximately equal merit, would be taken by those dependent upon superficial signs only as an evidence of retrogression, a charge never before laid at the door of the Hereford people. This catalog, however, should settle any fears on that score. To those who have seen any number of the cattle herein listed, have noted their numerous successes in the show rings of the three previous association shows, and realize that the 'cream' of the breed only is to be offered at this time, the question as before stated is answered most positively in the affirmative. "The sale is a proper climax for the series of 1901. The show season will be over. This is the occasion on which the successful breeders reap the reward for their arduous efforts. A standard of perfection has been set, and in this catalog, offered for sale to the highest bidder, are some of the animals that have been repeatedly declared to be the best Herefords of the present day. A great offering of this kind cannot often be collected for sale at one time and place, and every effort should be made to attend it. "With reference to ages a more desirable lot could hardly be offered. Of the 26 bulls, 20 are yearlings, five are two-year-olds and four are over three years old. Thirty-four of the 73 females to be

solid are yearlings, 26 are two-year-olds and 13 are over three years old. It may not be unwise to call attention to the guarantee of each animal that is to be sold in this sale. Each Hereford breeder consigning cattle is required to guarantee that every animal in his offer is a breeder, and if any animal sold in this sale falls in this respect, providing the subsequent treatment of the animal is reasonably favorable, and the secretary of this association is notified of the fact, the seller is obligated to return the purchase price of the animal and pay freight charges incurred by its return.

Write C. R. Thomas, Secretary, 225 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo., for a catalog.

**THE SHORTHORN SALE** is the last of the series of sales for the year 1901, to be made under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and will be held in the Live Stock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill., during the time of the International Show, November 30 to December 7, 1901. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock p. m., Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6. The catalog is sent forth with the positive assurance that this offering is much better than that of any sale yet made under the management of the association. In this sale breeders have consigned some of the choicest specimens of their herds, and this should have been done in all former sales. Intending purchasers can visit this sale with the absolute guarantee that they will find "plums" of the breed that have been gathered from the "bonnie braes" of Scotland and from some of the best herds of our own country, than which no country can produce better. The catalog presents a long galaxy of illustrious sires and dams that have impressed the Shorthorn on the history of domestic animals as no other breed has been impressed, and have made the breed in its best development, the synonym of beauty and symmetry. To what do the illustrious breeders of the past owe their honored places in history but to the fact that they were enabled by careful and intelligent selection to produce these famous sires and dams? The excellent foundation laid by them has been built upon and improved by their successors, and the result of that work, or a portion of it, is now offered to the public, with the belief that it will prove a source of beauty to all and with the hope that they will prove profitable to those who purchase. Send to B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secretary, Springfield, Ill., for a Shorthorn catalog.

The sale being held at the Union Stock Yards, gives ample shipping facilities, and at the close of the same stock can be shipped without delay to any railroad point. Very favorable passenger rates will be given by all railroads. Ask your ticket agent for terms. Auctioneers—Cols. F. M. Woods, James W. Parks, R. E. Edmondson and C. M. Jones.

**THE GENTRY BROS., Sedalia, Mo.,** are good people from whom to buy pure bred Shorthorns, either of the Bates or Scotch breeding, that are worth the money asked for them. A trial order will prove this.

### STOCK NOTES.

**SCOTT & FENNEWALD**, prominent shippers of Audrain County, Mo., put a top on the beef trade with 13 steers averaging 1,280 pounds, at \$6.25. Swift & Company bought them.

**THE SHORTHORN SALE** during the International Live Stock Show at Chicago will be on December 5 and 6, instead of 4 and 5, as has been announced. Our readers will bear this in mind. Note dates of each sale as given in another column.

**C. A. STANNARD**, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kas., can furnish Herefords of any age and either sex, a single animal or in carload lots if wanted. You will find Mr. Stannard a pleasant man to do business with, and you will have a large and most excellent herd to make selections from. A visit to Sunny Slope will never be regretted.

### THE NATIONAL HEREFORD EXCHANGE.

First Sale Held November 20-21, 1901, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

T. F. B. Sotham, manager of the National Hereford Exchange, may well be satisfied with the outcome of the first sale held under the auspices of the exchange, which occurred at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, November 20-21, 1901.

The offering as a whole was of good quality, in breeding flesh mostly, with some splendid individuals which brought strong prices, and the average for the entire 112 head sold, \$164.91, was quite satisfactory. The attendance was good and all seemed to be pleased with the sale. Following is a list of the buyers and prices paid:

No.	Name.	Price.
1.	J. G. Arbuthnot, Hayworth, Kan.	\$100
2.	J. R. Boyden, Neelyville, Mo.	95
3.	J. M. Remes, Centerville, Mo.	240
4.	W. E. Halsell, Vinita, I. T.	210
5.	M. E. McGuire, Carbondale, Ill.	200
6.	M. E. McGuire	245
7.	W. E. Halsell	100
8.	Sam Lazarus, St. Louis, Mo.	90
9.	W. E. Halsell	125
10.	W. E. Halsell	100
11.	A. R. Haven, Greenville, Ill.	120
12.	Sam Lazarus	230
13.	O. C. Hoover, Milton, Ill.	150
14.	J. G. Arbuthnot	110
15.	J. G. Arbuthnot	235
16.	D. W. Black, London, O.	250
17.	W. E. Halsell	140
18.	Sam Lazarus	110
19.	W. E. Halsell	100
20.	Sam Lazarus	150
21.	J. W. Robertson, Cobden, Ill.	170
22.	M. E. McGuire	60
23.	R. E. Hill, Morrisville, Ill.	100
24.	W. E. Halsell	100
25.	A. Leiwhe, Centaur, Mo.	100
26.	D. W. Black	230
27.	M. E. McGuire	200
28.	W. E. Halsell	200
29.	J. G. Arbuthnot	200
30.	J. M. Remes, Centerville, Mo.	200
31.	W. E. Halsell	100
32.	Sam Lazarus	200
33.	W. E. Halsell	100
34.	J. G. Arbuthnot	100
35.	W. E. Halsell	100
36.	Sam Lazarus	100
37.	Tom C. Ponting, Mowena, Ill.	100
38.	J. G. Arbuthnot	100

39.	A. J. Moore, Spare, I. T.	100
40.	J. G. Arbuthnot	150
41.	J. C. Grimm, Palmyra, Ill.	165
42.	T. H. Darr & Son, Fairfield, Ill.	150
43.	D. W. Black	275
44.	J. W. Robertson	200
45.	W. E. Halsell	150
46.	J. W. Robertson	100
47.	Sam Lazarus	100
48.	Mrs. M. E. Haynes, Jerseyville, Ill.	110
49.	M. E. McGuire	155
50.	M. E. McGuire	140
51.	Sam Lazarus	125
52.	M. E. McGuire	155
53.	Sam Lazarus	225
54.	Sam Lazarus	125
55.	D. W. Black	425
56.	J. W. Robertson	135
57.	W. E. Halsell	110
58.	E. B. Clark, Galconda, Ill.	195
59.	Sam Lazarus	175
60.	W. E. Halsell	250
61.	Sam Lazarus	200
62.	J. B. Hill, Roundhead, O.	230
63.	J. W. Robertson	230
64.	J. A. Stewart	430
65.	J. M. Remes	100
66.	Fred Helting, Fieldon, Ill.	130
67.	M. E. McGuire	110
68.	M. E. McGuire	120
69.	W. E. Halsell	100
70.	M. E. McGuire	255
71.	M. E. McGuire	110
72.	W. E. Halsell	80
73.	M. E. McGuire	150
74.	W. E. Halsell	100
75.	Dattie Bros, Vian, Mo.	110
76.	B. H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.	110
77.	M. E. McGuire	275
78.	A. R. Haven, Greenville, Ill.	135
79.	D. W. Clark	150
80.	W. E. Halsell	100
81.	M. E. McGuire	250
82.	W. E. Halsell	210
83.	J. W. Robertson	145
84.	W. E. Halsell	100
85.	A. R. Haven	100
86.	J. R. Boyden	30
87.	E. B. Clark	27
88.	L. B. Martin, Chamolis, Ill.	15
89.	E. B. Clark	20
90.	M. E. McGuire	200
91.	W. E. Halsell	120
92.	D. W. Black	85
93.	W. E. Halsell	80
94.	W. E. Halsell	100
95.	W. E. Halsell	100
96.	Tom C. Ponting	100
97.	A. R. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.	100
98.	David Critch & Son, Daley, Mo.	120
99.	Sam Lazarus	150
100.	W. E. Birk, Cornland, Ill.	200
101.	J. W. Robertson	150
102.	Sam Lazarus	135
103.	W. E. Halsell	100
104.	Frank Harland, Troy, Mo.	140
105.	D. W. Black	170
106.	M. E. McGuire	125
107.	M. E. McGuire	215
108.	W. E. Halsell	100
109.	L. E. Wilson, Cleburn, Tex.	125
110.	W. E. Halsell	100
111.	A. J. Moore	120
112.	M. E. McGuire	200
113.	T. H. Darr	90
114.	M. E. McGuire	120
115.	A. J. Moore	120
116.	Sam Lazarus	125
117.	W. E. Halsell	100
118.	M. E. McGuire	100
119.	Sam Lazarus	175
120.	Bulls brought	\$ 6,425.00
Average		125.88
61 females brought		12,045.00
Average		197.46
112 head brought		15,470.00
General average		164.91

If you feed and water stock, it will pay you to write O. K. HARRY STEEL WORKS, St. Louis, for their Illustrated Catalog of Feed Cookers, Hog Troughs, Tanks.

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER** Makes dehorning easy and painless. Cuts off horns once. Never grows back. No danger. Send for circular. Write to O. K. HARRY STEEL WORKS, St. Louis, Mo.

**ENGLISH Red Polled Cattle.** fine stock. \$25. Your order solicited. L. K. HASKILL, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo.

**CEGAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL SHORTHORNS.** Gay Ladd 115, 200 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write. POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.

**FOR SALE AT AUCTION** on the 31st inst. Eleven American Cattle Club Jerseys, Females. For catalogue and particulars address, **E. J. SMITH, Atty., Cameron, Mo.**

**YOU DON'T NEED THIS TO CURE LUMP-JAW** or remove blood waste and tumors that grow on pigs. No castration. No guarantee. It cures or no cure. One bottle cures four ordinary cases. 1 per bottle, prepaid. Circulars free. **E. J. CARVER, Box 15, Colo. Ia.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**—Foundation stock was blood known to the breed, and Poland-China hogs of the most approved strains, extra good young cattle and hogs for sale; write your dealer; visitors welcome; farm adjoining town on E. C. St. Scott & H. W. OOK, E. Greenfield, Mo.

**Shorthorn Cattle,** Berkshire Hogs, Angora Goats, Light Brahmas and Golden Pheasants, all at low prices. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address **J. J. LITTELL, Sturgeon, Mo.**

## ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER

# Public Sale

## Hereford Cattle.

Tues., Dec. 10, and Wed., Dec. 11, 1901.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION,

We shall offer 90 head of American and Imported Hereford females, well advanced in calf, or with calf at foot, and 25 head of American and imported bulls.

The entire lot was selected under an arrangement between the late Kirk B. Armour and James A. Funkhouser to make it form their greatest public offering.

We shall leave nothing undone to that end and pledge ourselves to present a grand lot of cattle.

## WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Chas. W. Armour,

For Estate of Kirk B. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.

James A. Funkhouser,

Plattsburg, Mo.

**HEREFORD ABERDEEN ANGUS SHORTHORN**  
 Sales during the Week of the  
**INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, Illinois.**

100 Herefords. The "tops" of these three great beef breeds to be sold at Auction. The Premier Beef Cattle sales 80 Short-Horns. 100 Aberdeen Angus. of the year. Contributed to by the leading breeders, and under the management of the National Associations.

**ADDRESS:**  
 For Hereford Catalogues, **C. R. THOMAS**, Secretary, 225 West 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 For Short-Horn Catalogues, **B. O. COWAN**, Asst. Sec'y, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.  
 For Aberdeen Angus Catalogues, **W. C. MCGAVOCK**, MT. PULASKI, ILL.

## PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

Single Blackleg Vaccine } Powder Form.  
 Double Blackleg Vaccine }  
 Blackleg Vaccinating Outfit  
 Single Blacklegline } Vaccine ready for use.  
 Double Blacklegline } Each dose separate.  
 Blacklegline Outfit (Needle with handle), 50c.

Dip  
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ALL WELL-KNOWN, SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PROOFS OF SUCCESS. FREE SAMPLE OF DIP AND DISINFECTANT SENT UPON REQUEST. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS OF OUR VACCINES.

## "Sunny Slope Herefords."

TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 good cows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old heifers bred, 60 yearling heifers and 100 bulls from 8 months to two years old. I will make VERY LOW PRICES on any of the above cattle. Write or come to see me before buying.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan.

##



## Horseman



Vol. XV. of the "American Trotting Register" is now ready for delivery. The volume contains over eight hundred pages of pedigrees, etc., bound in same style as previous volumes. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, \$5. J. H. Steiner, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The performances of Dan Patch, Harold H. and Royal R. Sheldon are a great argument in favor of the hoppers. Dan Patch, and an unsound horse, perhaps better, blundered, is in demand and \$20,000 already refused for him after he has won above \$25,000. Royal R. Sheldon's owner could undoubtedly obtain over \$5,000 for him, yet few men would pay over \$5,000 now, with his low record, for Harold H. Another season and we shall have this trio in the 2:35 class, and if they have not been raced out during this long, arduous campaign, we shall have some great racing at least for a few meetings.

The race for the honor of being known as the greatest living sire this season is very close between those two great sons of George Wilkes, Onward and Red Wilkes, with the advantage on the side of Onward from present reports which show him to be the sire of 159 standard performers, to 158 by Red Wilkes, says "Horse World." Both of these great horses are out of daughters of Mambrino Chief, and they were foaled and kept most of their lives in close proximity. During their earlier years the race for fame between them was close, but as a rule Red Wilkes has been the favorite. During the last few years Onward has gained ground, and the great showing he got made on the turf this year. Onward Silver, 2:38; Cornelia Belle, 2:10; Gracie Onward, 2:12; Iva Dee, 2:15; all trotters, and the pacers, Major Mason, 2:30; and Star Onward, 2:15. The six won a very large amount of money during the season, and to-day Onward stands higher in the estimation of the public than he has ever stood since he first began to be prominent as a sire.

Sphinx (2:30) has been wonderfully successful as a sire. His dam, Sprite, by Belmont 6, was out of the famous mare Waterwitch, by Pilot Jr. 13; dam by Kinkead's St. Lawrence; second dam, Brenda, claimed to be a thoroughbred daughter of Oliver, and he by the world's four-mile running race record breaker Wagner. Pilot Jr. was one of the most noted trotting blood sire of his day. Three of his daughters became very distinguished as producers, viz. Miss Russell, dam of Maud S. (2:30); Midnight, the dam of Jay-Rye-See (2:10), etc., and Waterwitch. The dam of Miss Russell was Sally Russell, a strictly running bred daughter of the famous old thoroughbred race winner Boston. The fame of Maud S. (2:30) as a trotter, coupled with that of Nutwood (2:15) and Lord Russell as producers of trotting speed, has placed Miss Russell at the head of all the daughters of Pilot Jr. as a brood mare. Midnight inherited lots of thoroughbred through her dam, the thoroughbred Twilight, whose sire was the renowned runner and four-mile record breaker Lexington, by Boston. The second dam of Waterwitch as already stated was Brenda, a Woodburn Farm mare, that was always claimed to be thoroughbred, and there is not the slightest doubt that she was such.

The team is the most important part of a farmer's equipment. However intelligent his management may be, however skillful he may be in carrying out his plans, however good his machinery, to fit the soil, to sow the seed, to harvest the crop, he cannot attain the highest degree of success. This becomes true to a great extent with every invention or improvement of farm machinery and the farmer to apply horse power to work formerly done by man power, says the "National Stockman and Farmer." Once the horse furnished the power for transportation, and man furnished the power of farming, but now the horse's chief use is on the farm and the farmer's work is largely driving a team. There are certain characteristics that belong to all good horses—farm horses and all others: Constitution, easiness of keeping, gentleness of disposition, action, etc. Every one who has driven a team knows that much better work can be done with greater ease to driver and team and less loss from breakage of machinery, with an easily managed, well-disposed team than with one that is vicious or fretful. The farmer and his horse are co-laborers and unless they can work together, each doing his part faithfully and willingly, and each enjoying or at least having no aversion to the company of the other, some of the profit and much of the pleasure that ought to result from the labor will be lost. Action, too, is a very important quality for the farm horse, as well as for the roadster. In fact no horse has any business to be alive unless he has reasonably good action. A farmer can do a much better job of work with the rapid, steady-walking team than with the slow, pocking, weaving-gaited sluggards. A better furrow is turned in plowing, more clods are broken in harrowing, more weeds are killed in cultivating, with the rapid walker. In addition to this the time saved is a great item. The fast walking team can rest one day in the

week and yet do more work than the slow team, and do it better. In seasons of pressing work and uncertain weather the fast walkers are of immensely more value than the slow ones.

### BLUE BULL NOTES.

By L. E. Clement.

George L. Belcher of Carroll Co., Mo., calls attention to the fact that his horse Norberry 32745 did not appear among the successful stallions in Missouri. I am sure it was not because I had forgotten him, because I am quite sure I had heard of the horse and his record. Norberry was a great racing son of Onward, but so far has not given us anything to remember him as a sire, while his brother, Truce, is represented by two fast pacers. I have no doubt that Norberry would have made a successful sire if he had had mares enough with the blood of Strathmore, one of the greatest producers of pacing sires in the Hambletonian family.

Last week I spoke of the report in the "Horse Breeder" that Tennessee Wilkes had come to Missouri. Mr. Monroe Miles, who is from Tennessee, is one of those who thinks that his native state has some of the best horses in the world. Tennessee Hales have become famous, but neither in his purchase nor in his lease of a horse did Mr. Miles select one of the Tennessee Hales. Tennessee Wilkes is a strong horse of the Hambletonian type, only that his head is finer than any son of Hambletonian I have ever seen; he might easily pass for a son of that great progenitor. In color he is right, a rich bay with very wide flat bones, and two prominent white ankles behind, and seems to know nothing but trot. I clip "Trotwood's" letter in the "Horse Review":

"Tennessee Wilkes is an unusually well-made horse, a trifle coarse, caused, perhaps, by his excessive muscular development. This development is so great as to make him look unbalanced, and in this I should judge that he was much like Red Wilkes. But it is a fact that his colts, at least all I have ever noticed, are exceedingly bloodlike and are very stout, too."

"Up to the advent of Mazette, 2:04½, Tennessee Wilkes did best on the warm-blooded Hal mares. Roan Wilkes, 2:04½ (dam of Cooper's Jug, by Tomlinson), got Wilkes, 2:14½; dam Stella out of Sweetpeaks), Morcia, 2:10½ (dam sister to Brown Hal), all being brilliant examples. Argot Wilkes is a great young sire, having got The Bishop, 2:07½, and ten other pacers. At present Tennessee Wilkes has twenty-five in the 2:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of twelve. Like all Tennessee stallions, the large majority of his colts never see a trainer or track."

"The other part of Mazette's history is wrapped up in the pedigree of McEwen, 2:15½. McEwen would not have been thought of if it had not been for the unusual greatness of an almost obscure mare that was found in Tennessee, named Mary M. But she proved to be one of the best brood mares in America, being the dam of four in the list, the granddam of twenty-three and the great-granddam of six, many of extreme speed. At the same time there was sent to Tennessee via Alabama, from Kentucky, a remarkably good, but obscure, horse called McCurdy's Hambletonian. Suffice to say he, too, in Tennessee proved to be the best brood mare in America, being the state. He won ten out of twelve races in his five-year-old form, and was second in the other two. Spending nearly all of his short life of sixteen years unappreciated in Alabama, until he came to Tennessee, he never served a producing dam or a mare with a record, and here he had but few. But he forced his way to prominence as the best son of Harold, and if he had lived a few years longer I think he would have equaled Belmont, his half-brother. No mistake was made when Mary M. was mated to him, producing the great sire McEwen, who in turn sired Marcella, dam of Mazette."

"McEwen has proved himself to be one of the greatest of young sires, despite his short pedigree. This shortness was caused by failure to trace satisfactorily Basinger, sire of Mary M., a fast trotter. This horse was stolen from Kentucky about the close of the Civil War, in one of the many raids, and his pedigree could never be established. But whatever it was, his blood is a positive source of speed. He was, for his day, a fast trotter, and while he had few chances, he sired Flor, Ewing, dam of Peter, 2:13; Rowena, dam of Dallas, 2:11½; and others. The union of these two pedigrees made Mazette, 2:04½, who divides with Lady of the Manor the world's record for pacing mares, and is the fastest mare of the year. As I said before, there is so little pacing blood in her pedigree that the wonder where did she get the gait and her extreme speed at the pace from Mazette was foaled in 1886, and is now six years old. The first time I saw her was at the Ewell Farm sale in the spring of 1896, where the announcement was made that two days before she was twelve months old she paced an eighth in 15½ seconds, a 3:40 clip! She was a nervous-looking, bloodlike filly of great beauty and speed. She was knocked out of her song (the bottom was out of horses, even that kind, then), to Jack Shackelford of Brockton, Mass. I have always thought Mr. Bailey deserved the bulk of the credit in the training of Mazette, as he drove her to a two-year-old record of 2:17½. As a four-year-old she went in 2:10½, and as a five-year-old she took a record of 2:07½ at the time the world's record for pacing mares of that age. Her full sister, Maria, took a four-year-old record of 2:30½ at the time Mazette was a two-year-old."

Mr. Monroe Miles has purchased jointly with one of the Myers boys of the Myers Milling Co., and Fred Lippman, a brother to Maria. This colt Mark Ten, out of Marcella, dam of two full sisters, Mata, 2:21, and Mazette, 2:04½; looks and acts like his sire. He shows no inclination to pace, but is a plain strong trotting colt, and a sure trotter three years of age, and should add to Missouri's reputation as a breeding state, as his sire now has 25 standard performers. One of the three sires with two in the 2:35 list, he is sure to be appreciated. He will make seasons at Springfield, and the advertisement of Tennessee Wilkes will attract attention throughout the West. It will appear as a holiday announcement in RURAL WORLD.

Young's Kidney and Nerve Powders for horses. Attractive, diuretic and tonic, will start the tired, worn-out horse right on a package at regular dealers. Mfd. by W. F. Young, P. D. F.

Do you want an incubator? See advertisement of Sure Hatch Incubator Co. on page 8.

### TO THE JACK AND MULE MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are again approaching another World's Fair. At the suggestion of the management of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903, the live stock breeders of America, who have formed stud books for their various breeds, held meetings in St. Louis, Mo., on August 20 and October 12, 1901, and at these meetings a committee of twelve was appointed to formulate plans for the show of the live stock, and classify the different breeds of stock and make classes for each breed, and report to the general committee. The undersigned was placed on this committee, over his protest, and was put in charge of the jack and mule department. And it now behooves us all to put our shoulders to the wheel and make this the grandest and most magnificent show ever had or seen in any age.

The possibilities of this industry are yet in their infancy, and if we are to reap the harvest that is due us, we must spare no pains in getting the best stock in the country, and get it in the best shape, and let everybody take something to this fair. Don't stand back and say that there will be plenty there without mine, but take yours and swell the number until we have an exhibition of 500 jacks and 1,000 mules. The American army mule is attracting the attention of the entire world, and no nation now will think of going to war without first seeing the outlook for the purchase of this animal. He seems to be indispensable in times of war as well as in times of peace.

Some one will say, "aren't you commencing too soon?" No! The jack and mule men are said to be slow to start, slow to travel, and it is said they got there after the feast is over. The classes will be arranged so that all sections can be represented, from the 12½ hand pack mule to the 17 hand drafter. Special attention will be drawn to the army mule, and all his classifiers, and secured the best possible bred young animal. The owner of the animal, in revenge of what he was ignorant enough to think was a fraud upon him, stood by his unfortunate colt, and bitterly abused the breeder from whom the young thing had been bought. Knowing the blood, a purchaser got the animal, and by due attention fitted it for the next year's exhibition, and secured the best possible bred young animal. This instance goes to show how blood will tell in two ways. It tells when it is ill-used, and just the same it answers to just and proper education. This word means leading up, in the true literal verbal sense, and it most truly illustrates the subject under consideration, that the young colt of good blood will respond only to the best treatment, and if the sire has been educated as highly as he has, the progeny of such a horse must needs be reared on the same lines of scientific feeding.

The question of kinds of grain foods, and whether these should be fed whole or ground, is of primary importance. Oats leads the list of grains, but a change of food is necessary to change the habit, and only stimulates the appetite, but the digestion and assimilation as well. And just here it will be useful to understand the difference between these words digestion and assimilation; for there is a most important difference between them.

An animal eats its food, chews and grinds it with its teeth, and makes it into pulp by mixture with the saliva, and the food is then digested and assimilated. The teeth crush and grind the food, and the more palatable this is the more is the flow of this fluid; thus with pleasant food the mastication in the mouth is most perfectly performed, and as the saliva is a solvent, and a chemical fluid as well, the food thus thoroughly masticated has its arches of the mouth and digestive and excretory fluids of an animal. The teeth crush and grind the food, and the more palatable this is the more is the flow of this fluid; thus with pleasant food the mastication in the mouth is most perfectly performed, and as the saliva is a solvent, and a chemical fluid as well, the food thus thoroughly masticated has its arches of the mouth and digestive and excretory fluids of an animal. The teeth crush and grind the food, and the more palatable this is the more is the flow of this fluid; thus with pleasant food the mastication in the mouth is most perfectly performed, and as the saliva is a solvent, and a chemical fluid as well, the food thus thoroughly masticated has its arches of the mouth and digestive and excretory fluids of an animal.

Every animal loves a change of foods. It is possible for any animal to live on a single food, but it will never improve on it. Wild animals in a state of nature never improve. They cannot improve; this is easily seen to be an impossible thing for them. But mankind only is an improving animal, and when civilized is constantly bettering his condition and improving everything he comes in possession of. And it goes without saying that this is the result of improved feeding, adding to the list of food substances, and as by improved feeding the stock grows slowly, every improvement is made by breeding, and so the process goes on. Feeding paves the foundation for training, and every gain is firmly fixed and made the basis for future gains. Thus it is our horses are constantly bettering their records in every way, and what has been accomplished, impossible to think of only a few years ago, is only a starting point for future improvement.

All our live stock has been subjected to the same instances. We have two-year-old cattle that weigh as much as the five-year-old steer did. Our cows at two years old yield more butter in a week than any average three of the stock of fifty years ago. Our lambs come to market under a year, and bring the value of two or three-year-old wethers of a generation back. Of course this increase in the profits of the breeders and feeders, and is equally an economy to the consumers of all the products of our farm stock. The lists of foods at command almost bewilders the scientific student, not to think of how the farmers and stock feeders are at a loss this or that, as to what to feed, and thus economic and so profitable. But at the same time education runs alongside of the train of mechanical and all other kinds of improvement, and as we gain in scientific information we apply it to practical use, and so every gain in knowledge is equivalent to work increases, while, thanks to the value of this knowledge, the consumer gains the benefit of the gains in lessened costs of the finished product. And in regard to our live stock interests, this advantage is perceived on every hand. For with improvements in horses, there are gains made in every line in our live stock.

The bees bring more to the farmer and feeder; the cows are yielding twice the profit of some ten years ago, and sheep and swine, even the poultry, has its share in the general improvement; and thus the world is the better for the great advance in knowledge.

This is all a result of the modern application of the ultimate principle of economy by which the art of feeding animals has been so greatly extended and by which our choices of foods are enlarged so much, and by the extension of the knowledge of the chemistry of foods which enables the feeder to vary the bill of fare of his live stock, and to economize in the cost of feeding; and thus reduce with profit the market values of all his animal products. The writer has to excuse himself for extending the above remarks, but

### FEEDING THE COLT AFTER WEANING.

There are colts and colts, as the saying goes, but the difference between the young growing horse is to a very large extent due to the management and to the feeding, chiefly, says the entertaining writer H. S. in the "Drovers' Journal." Colts are born, it is true; but to a large extent they are made by care and attention, and of these the feeding is the most important. A young animal may be very justly compared with a plant. The seed may be of the best, but unless the culture is equally good the growth is stunted, and by continuance or neglect weeds are grown instead of healthy, profitable, vigorous plants. The young animal of what ever kind it may be is subject to this same natural law, and thus we see the best blood at times going back to a very low position, due to the neglect to which it is treated. It is worth while to mention this, for it is quite a common occurrence to see the avoidable deterioration of well bred young animals due simply to this mistaken thought that blood will tell, as the saying is, and thus it is expected to stand good for itself, in spite of neglect and mistake. Blood, the truth is, represents years and generations of the best feeding, one generation inheriting the gains made by previous ones, which have been due to the most skillful feeding. So it will be a simple loss of money to pay high prices, which are only justly due for the services of a sire of high character, and then to think that inherited influence will work without sufficient feed to support it.

But this mistake is often made, and we have seen an example of it in a young animal entered in a class of pure bred stock at an agricultural fair, which had been badly neglected, and simply because he was the example of a sire of high character, and thus we see the high character, and then to think that inherited influence will work without sufficient feed to support it.

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**Shorthorn Cattle.** Scotch, Scotch Topped, Bates and Bates Topped. As good blood as the breed contains. Imp. Napoleon Victor 128073, Imp. Blackwatch 128534, Grand Champion 118783 and Windrose Duke 118129, in service and large English Yorkshires. Young stock for sale. Come and see or address, GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

**Gentry Bros. Cedar Vale Stock Farm** SEDALIA, MO.  
Grand Duke of Haelehurst 12644, assisted by Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 12608, heads our herd of pure Bates and Bates topped, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, and the best blooded families of leading families of the breed. English Setters and Scotch Terriers that have been winners at leading bench shows of the country. Stock of all kinds for sale. Visit us every Wednesday. Telephone No. 90.

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blood in America. No mare can be higher bred than the one we have. It will be seen from the above partially tabulated pedigrees that there are very few mares in the country possessing any higher or more noted blood lines than do these three recently brought into our country by Major Tiffany for breeding purposes. Two of these mares have been bred to the famous Michigan stallion William H. Cassidy, by Young Jim, the famous producing son of the mighty George Wilkes. The other has been bred to a developed son of Sentinel Wilkes. The produce from these mares should prove extremely valuable, and we hope that the owner may not only find his venture a profitable one, but by example induce others of our farmers to breed better blood.

The three mares were shipped to St. Louis in a special car at a cost of \$10 and were accompanied by a trainer from Hillside Stock Farm, Jackson, Mich. The owner and Jos. B. Wells received them there and brought them through to Moscow Mills by road. Major Tiffany also purchased two or three younger animals, which he will leave in Michigan until spring.—Troy (Mo.) Free Press.

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The Safest, Most Efficient ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for cuts, severe abrasions, hemorrhages, blisters, burns, scalds, sore shins, etc. SUPERBLY ALL GRAFTERY OR FURIOUS. Responsible to produce most of the best. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions. THE LAWRENCE-CHAMBERS CO., Cleveland, O.

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ANTI-TRUST  
4 FULL QUARTS OF BEST  
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# Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
FAULTS.

Instead of seeking out his faults,  
Each should look to his own;  
For then less cause he'd find to cast  
At them a single stone.

The mote that's in our neighbor's eye,  
However plainly seen,  
Might be as nothing could we note  
Within our own the beam.

Hence, one and all should weigh with  
care

The harm their words may do,  
And not of others always speak,  
Although they know 'tis true.

FRED O. BIBLEY.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
FROM PEARL M.

My Kenilworth Ivy is just as pretty as  
it can be, many thanks to the one who  
sent me the seed. I wish she would  
write. The "star flower" is well worth  
cultivating. We got our seed from Penn-  
sylvania. One plant of the star flower  
we had in a bed grew until it measured  
in height five feet and five inches. One  
leaf that I measured was 22 inches in  
length and 13 inches in breadth. I  
counted 57 perfect flowers; they are  
white and grow tube shaped, and the end  
of the flower forms a perfect star.

The chrysanthemums are here, the red  
and the white and the yellow, that shines  
with the sun's own light. Surely they  
are a beautiful sight. Our white ones  
are mostly monochromes and can be grown  
from slips. I have watered and cared for  
my sweet violets as faithfully as a mother  
would care for her child. A friend  
who is teaching in Fort Worth, Texas,  
sent them to me last April. They are  
booked to bloom this November. In the  
summer I protected them from the  
fierce rays of the sun, and now I cover  
them from the frost.

You will begin to think flowers are all  
I care for, but there are many other  
things I love, for instance, weeds and  
English sparrows. Did you ever examine  
the leaf of the common ragweed? It is  
beautiful. A friend of mine once said  
concerning a boy: "You might as well  
take a rag weed and cultivate it, and  
try to make something out of that boy."

I looked the rag weed up for its good  
qualities. I examined the leaves—they  
could be nothing prettier. I laid a leaf  
down and traced it on white paper; then  
I transferred it to muslin and worked  
it with a chain stitch in red, and con-  
cluded there could be something made  
out of a rag weed. An old lady told me  
that rag weed was very good for  
bowel trouble, but I never tried it. But I  
could not recommend it. But I have  
hopes that the boy will yet amount to  
something.

When I was visiting a friend in Ohio  
she showed me some variegated rag weed  
that was pretty enough to adorn any  
yard. It made me think of "Snow on the  
Mountain," only the mingling of the  
white and green seemed green.

And the birds—the pretty English spar-  
rows are the only ones that come near  
the house now. They will hop along  
from one paling to another until they  
reach the well-house, then hop down to  
the pan that covers the top of the til-  
ling, for a drink. The water dripping  
from the bucket, when it is hung up,  
is enough for a drink for the birds. One  
day I was alone (the water is too hard  
for me to draw), and I did not think of  
the birds until 'way in the afternoon;  
then I carried some water out and  
poured it in the pan. It made me think  
of Mrs. Kruger of South Africa, who,  
when the people were making a statue  
representing her husband, told them to  
make the top of the hat hollow, or rather  
an indentation in it, so as to hold  
water for the birds. We anxiously await  
the Thanksgiving postal cards.

PEARL M.  
We are glad of Pearl M.'s delight in  
finding beauty in all things. So many of  
us are prone to see the marks of  
imperfection and the defects in life. We  
thank you, Pearl M., for these helpful  
words. We hope that you may find many  
opportunities to speak them in these  
columns.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
GOD'S ACRES.

Why is it that people living in the country  
neglect their burying places so much?  
Everything to beautify them is at  
hand, but almost always they are  
left to neglect and decay. The fences  
are rotted down, cattle grazing in it  
where they will. It is a dreary, desolate  
looking place. Not much wonder  
that the school children scamper by it,  
by day, nor that their elders uncon-  
sciously quicken their pace if they are  
passing at night.

How different it is in the city, where  
every flower and shrub has to be bought.  
There on Saturdays at the markets you  
see people of all classes buying flowers  
to take next day, Sunday, to the cem-  
tery. The rich woman, whose carriage  
is waiting while she selects rare plants  
and blooms; and the poor mother who  
will have to economize for days to pay  
for the violets that she is buying for her  
baby's grave. Here they meet on equal  
terms; glances pass between them, for  
they share the same unspoken sorrow  
in each other's heart, the empty arms,  
the aching pain that never sleeps. Sunday  
the street cars are crowded with people  
going out to the cemeteries. Whole  
families sometimes are carrying sprin-  
kling cans, towels, etc., for Sunday is the  
only day the father can spare. How they  
dig, and weed, little tots and all, for it  
is a labor of love, and all around are  
others engaged in the same way.

Sometimes old friends meet after long  
absence. A glance at the grass-grown  
mounds answers the question their lips  
hesitate to put. Then there is much to  
tell of the happenings of parted years,  
and the loved ones who "are away." God  
grant we may rest as calmly when our  
work, like theirs, is done. As evening  
draws on each returns home, cheered and  
hopeful, for have not the flowers, even

In a  
Glass of Water.

Put a handful of  
coffee in a glass of water,  
wash off the coating,  
look at it; smell it! Is  
it fit to drink? Give  
**LION COFFEE**

the same test. It leaves the water  
bright and clear, because it's just  
pure coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform  
quality and freshness.

the leaves, whispered of the resurrection  
and of Him who hath taken our be-  
loved to dwell with Him for evermore?

Now, why can not we country folks  
imitate city ways in this respect? The  
flowers and shrubs we have. The time?  
Yes, I know; but one day in every six  
months would keep our "God's Acres" in  
such order that it would be a comfort  
to visit there. Just to clear out the  
weeds, repair the fences, and each fam-  
ily plant a few hardy flowers, would  
work wonders. Very soon all our sweet-  
est blooms would go there. And in the  
long watches of the night, when our  
thoughts are with those gone before,  
will it not bring heartease to think of  
their resting places, where the nesting  
birds chirp in their sleep, and softly,  
lovely, the moon looks down as if in  
benediction on each flowered-grown  
mound? MARY SHAW.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
OUR DREAM OF CLIFFLAND.

These long winter evenings we enjoy  
sitting by the parlor stove in our cosy  
den, luxuriating in its warmth, reading  
"the latest literature of the day," in-  
cluding the bright and familiar pages of  
the RURAL WORLD, especially the ex-  
cellent articles in the "Home Circle." We  
greet the old and the new contributors  
with a hearty welcome. There is always  
a volume of thought in every sketch.  
We pause to ask what has become of  
"Rosa Autumn?" Have seen nothing  
from her pen for a long time.

As we gradually glide away into dream-  
land our mind reverts to those days of  
long ago when amidst the density of the  
solitude surrounding the Cave and Hol-  
low:

"The oak and birch, with mingled shade  
At noontide there a twilight made,"

and—

"No murmur wakes the solemn still,  
Save the tinkling of a fountain rill."

Then it was that so many thrilling ep-  
isodes occurred, much of which has come  
down through the long vista of years  
in tradition and are but romance to the  
people of to-day. The participants in  
those incidents have run their race for  
good or evil and passed over to the other  
shore.

Some of the scenes already narrated  
and others of still more thrilling interest  
yet to be told, rise before us in vivid pic-  
tures, and, though we have the best evi-  
dence confirming their reality, we can  
scarcely realize in the uneventful routine  
of to-day that so many startling ep-  
isodes have marked the pages of its his-  
tory, yet in those days

"It was a wild and strange retreat,  
As e'er was trod by outlaw feet."

and as we take up the threads of tradi-  
tion and weave into story the many-  
hued strands of human experiences and  
the strange fatalities that so univers-  
ally overtook the evil doers, it is but an-  
other proof that "Truth is stranger than  
fiction."

But we have already occupied suffi-  
cient (perhaps too much) space with  
our dreams. We are awake to the re-  
alities of the present hour and compare  
the changed aspect that civilization has  
wrought in the surroundings of this far-  
flung region, and while cogitating, list-  
en to the wind's weird-like noise as it  
whistles around our den, and wonder  
why such things have been, and of the  
magic wand that has produced so great  
a change.

Effingham Co., Ill.  
I presume Dye has seen the letter  
recently published from Rosa Autumn.  
We regret that this one from Dye has  
been delayed.—Editor.

A SUNSHINY WOMAN.

The trained nurse adjusted her cap and  
retired her snowy apron. Yes, she said, I  
see a great deal of misery, but most of  
it comes from a habit patients have of  
thinking that they are the only sick  
folks in the world. They discuss every  
symptom and gloat over every pain as if  
the disease were a new one and they  
had just discovered it.

The patient I have now is not of that  
kind. She is old and deaf, and bedrid-  
den with an agonizing disease. She said  
to me next day, Sunday, to the cem-  
tery. The rich woman, whose carriage  
is waiting while she selects rare plants  
and blooms; and the poor mother who  
will have to economize for days to pay  
for the violets that she is buying for her  
baby's grave. Here they meet on equal  
terms; glances pass between them, for  
they share the same unspoken sorrow  
in each other's heart, the empty arms,  
the aching pain that never sleeps. Sunday  
the street cars are crowded with people  
going out to the cemeteries. Whole  
families sometimes are carrying sprin-  
kling cans, towels, etc., for Sunday is the  
only day the father can spare. How they  
dig, and weed, little tots and all, for it  
is a labor of love, and all around are  
others engaged in the same way.

"Life is so good! I hope you will get  
as much happiness out of it as I do, when  
you are as old."

"Life good!" I said. "But you have  
been sick for many years."

"Yes, but who ever had such a pleasant  
time to be sick in? I can look out at  
the sky and mountains from this window.  
I might have had only smoky roofs out-  
side."

"But," I said, "you can't hear with-  
out this trumpet."

"But I can see! The mountains change  
so, they are always company."

"You have so much pain," I insisted  
"that I should think you wouldn't care  
for the mountains."

"Why, I don't have half the pain some  
people have! Some days there will be  
nearly an hour that I don't have a twinge  
and I lie here and look at the sun and  
the hills and thank God. Life is so good  
and beautiful."

The effect of those who come in con-  
tact with such patience and genuine  
submission to the inevitable cannot fail  
to be of lasting benefit, and make life  
better worth living.—Selected.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
AN INVITATION TO CALL.

If any of our Home Circle writers, or  
any of the RURAL WORLD contributors,  
attend the poultry show at this place next  
month, December 12-13, I would be very  
glad to see them at my home, No. 1002  
Macanally street. If we all had RURAL  
WORLD badges I could go in the crowd  
and pick them out and introduce  
myself; but as we have not, I hope they  
will come to see me. I read all depart-  
ments, and would like to meet the poultry  
and other writers as well as those of the  
Home Circle.

I want to ask again for "Mambrino  
Junior"; he seems to have disappeared,  
also the "Parson"; no one else can fill  
his chair.

What an interesting addition to the  
Home Circle "Dyer" is proving to be.  
We are glad he came, and hope others  
of the front-page will step around to  
the family quarters.

I felt as if I had lost a personal friend  
in the death of Judge Miller, though I  
had never met him; he was so kind in  
his advice to us when we came to Mis-  
souri, that I feel indebted to him yet. I  
had hoped to meet him, but will now  
have to wait until the great Reunion.

Keep my street number in mind.  
LOUISE J. STRONG,  
Chillicothe, Mo. Wife of Borghumite.

JACKSON AND THE CLERK.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania has a  
queer document which came into his fam-  
ily's possession many years ago, and  
shows an interesting phase of Andrew  
Jackson's character as well as a glimpse  
of the simple times of his presidential  
term.

It appears that a clerk in the State De-  
partment contracted a tailor's bill for  
\$64.50, and the tailor, finding himself un-  
able to collect the amount, laid the matter  
before the President in an appealing let-  
ter.

Jackson promptly decided that this was  
a matter to which he must attend person-  
ally; so he transmitted the tailor's letter  
to the Secretary of State, with the strong  
recommendation:

"Referred to the Secretary of State. If  
on inquiry the fact stated be true, unless  
the clerk pays up his debt let him be  
forthwith discharged."

"The Government would become a party  
to such swindling provided it permitted  
its officers to become indebted for neces-  
saries and not see that they paid their  
debts out of their salaries."

"Honest men will pay their debts; dis-  
honest men must not be employed by the  
Government."  
A. J.

"This case is referred to Amos Kendall,  
Esq., on \$10 per month being secured to  
C. E. Kloss, Mr. Gooch to be continued in  
his office."  
A. J.

—Youth's Companion.

"WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?"

An old farmer, about the time that  
the temperance reform was beginning to  
exert a helpful influence in the country,  
said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to men-  
tion to you when I hired you that I  
think of trying to do my work this year  
without rum. How much more must I  
give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care so  
much about it; you may give me what  
you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give  
you a sheep in the fall if you do with-  
out rum."

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep  
if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then  
said, "Father, will you give me a sheep  
if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have one also  
if you will do without."

Presently Chandler spoke again,  
"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep,  
too?"—Glad Tidings.

To darn table linen, spreads, etc., re-  
move the foot from the sewing machine,  
place the thin place or hole in an em-  
broidery hoop very firmly. Then stitch  
it back and forth one way; then turn and  
darn it across the other way, and you  
won't know where it was darned. Use  
thread to match the texture of the cloth.

APPLE RECIPES.

APPLE FRITTERS—Peel the apples  
and take out the core with core cutter.  
Cut across in thick slices, dip in sugar  
and let them lie for one hour. Dip the  
slices in batter and fry until a light  
brown color. Dip again in sugar and  
serve.

APPLE VINEGAR—Throw into a jar  
from time to time the parings and cores  
(if sound), add enough soft water to cov-  
er and one cup of sugar or molasses to  
each six to eight quarts of water; cover  
with a netting to keep out insects and  
keep in a warm place.

GLACED APPLES—Partly stew large  
whole apples. Remove from the liquid  
and bake them until done. Add sugar  
to the liquid in which the apples were  
cooked and boil down to the candy  
stage, about the crack degree. Place the  
baked apples in the dish in which they  
are to be stewed and pour the hot syrup  
over them. When cold they will be  
coated with a soft candy, their appear-  
ance improved thereby.

DON'T HUNT TROUBLE.

Honey, if you look for Trouble,  
You kin find him, sho!  
Ef you hunts, you'll find him double  
Sneakin' round your do'.

He's so glad tow hab you know him;  
Up he'll hang his hat—  
Stay fo'eb'eb—less you show him  
You'll hab none ob dat!

Now I gwine tow tell you—suttin—  
(Larn't it yea's ago)  
Ef you drop yore window-cuttin',  
An' shet tight yore do',

He uns tire ob payin' 'tenton  
Whar he am despaired;  
He's just Trouble—yore me mention  
When he's trouble-ised!

—Success.

# "Pleasant Dreams"

Cries the young maid to her mother, as  
she retires to rest. The mother smiles,  
but sighs. She knows that the pains  
that rack her will not stop for darkness,  
and that if she sleeps her dreams  
will only be those of the sufferings  
of the day.

Why not sleep  
soundly and rise  
refreshed at morn-  
ing, with strength  
and courage for  
the day's duties?  
Weak, nervous  
women, sufferers  
from backache,  
bearing-down  
pains, and other  
womanly ail-  
ments, have found  
a perfect cure in  
Dr. Pierce's  
Favorite Prescrip-  
tion. It heals the  
womanly diseases  
which cause the  
pains and nervousness. It makes weak  
women strong and sick women well.

"I deem it my duty to express my heart-  
felt gratitude for having been the means, under  
Providence, of restoring me to health," writes  
Mrs. B. H. Mann, of Springfield, Conn. "For  
nearly two years I suffered from female  
weakness so I could not stand on my feet any  
length of time; could scarcely walk at all.  
Appetite was much impaired; I had bearing-  
down sensations; can't express how badly I  
did feel. Had tried several kinds of medicine  
which did me little or no good. At last decided  
to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had  
not taken all of two bottles before I saw im-  
provement, so I continued to take it until I  
had taken seven bottles, when I felt entirely  
cured. Did not feel a touch of my old com-  
plaint. It has been over a year since I took  
it, and my health is better for the last year than  
it has been for four years previously."

"You may publish this as a testimonial."  
Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical  
Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on  
receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay  
expense of mailing only. Address Dr.  
R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOYLESS TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago  
Declared that she hated noise;  
"The town would be so pleasant, you  
know."

If only there were no boys,  
She scolded and fretted about it till  
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,  
And then, of a sudden, the town grew  
still;

For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street  
There wasn't a boy visible;  
The baseball lot where they used to meet  
Was a slight to make one blue.

The grass was growing in every base,  
And the paths that the runners made;  
For there wasn't a soul in all the  
place.

Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day;  
Why should they bark or leap?  
There wasn't a whistle or call to play,  
And so they could only sleep.

The pony neighed from his lonely stall,  
And longed for saddle and rein;  
And even the birds on the garden wall  
Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—  
There was no one to climb the trees;  
And nobody had a single taste,  
Save only the birds and bees.

There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—  
To speed as such messengers can;  
If people wanted their errands done,  
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and  
There was less of cheer and mirth;  
The sad old town, since it lacked its  
boys,

Was the dreariest place on earth.  
The poor old woman began to weep,  
Then woke with a sudden scream;  
"Dear me," she cried; "I have been  
asleep.

And, oh, what a horrid dream!"  
—Selected.

QUEER THINGS IN AN ENGLISH  
EGG.

The "Fall Mail Gazette" tells the fol-  
lowing remarkable egg story:

"A Scarborough gentleman was rather  
bewildered the other morning to find no  
fewer than 38 common pings and a shoe-  
maker's brass sprig embedded in the  
white of his breakfast egg. The egg had  
been bought in the Scarborough market,  
and it seems that one or two other eggs  
purchased there about the same time  
have been found to contain two or three  
pings each. The extraordinary egg is  
being preserved in spirits by a Scar-  
borough naturalist."

"What a strange taste the hen that laid  
that egg must have had! It is now in  
order for some one to rise to demon-  
strate that such a thing is an utter im-  
possibility." Some people are so prac-  
tical that they would spoil any good  
story for the sake of physiological ac-  
curacy.

THE CHICKEN LOUSE.

The chicken louse is living and thriv-  
ing through the autumn and winter sea-  
sons just the same as in the heated  
weather of the summer. The conditions  
for multiplication are not, of course, so  
good as in the warm season, but the  
lousy hen of last summer has the lice  
with her still, unless some remedy has  
been applied, says the "Nebraska Farm-  
er."

It is just as much crime to winter over  
chicken lice and have them sapping the  
vitality out of the fowls as it is to win-  
ter over a lot of hog lice or cattle lice on  
the herd. Every good stock handler uses

There are two  
sorts of lamp chim-  
neys: mine and the  
rest of them.

MACBETH.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you  
the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to  
tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

# THE AMERICAN BUFF LEGHORN CLUB AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

A meeting of the American Buff Leg-  
horn Club was held in connection with  
the poultry display at Buffalo, N. Y.,  
on Friday, October 26th, at 2 p. m., in  
the Agricultural Building. The meeting  
was called to order by the president,  
Chas. L. Thayer, and was one of the  
largest and most enthusiastic ones ever  
held by the club, there being members  
present from Illinois, New York, Penn-  
sylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Canada and  
Michigan.

The members present reported that the  
demand for good stock has never been  
better, and that their stock was improv-  
ing each year.

The following officers were elected:

President, Chas. L. Thayer, Chicago, Ill.;  
Eastern vice president, Harry M.  
Lemon, Watertown, N. Y.; Western  
vice president, Eugene N. Lacey, Kan-  
sas City, Mo.; secretary and treasurer,  
Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. Hon-  
orary vice presidents: James Dundas,  
Deer Park, Ont., Can.; F. E. Olson, Gal-  
via, Ill.; C. A. Darling, Hopewell, N. J.;  
Richard Jones, Venetia, Pa.; B. F. Hil-  
lop, Milford, Ill.; George F. Curtis, Fen-  
ton, Mich. Executive Committee: Aug.  
D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.; Thomas Peer,  
Fairfield, N. J.; James Dundas, Deer  
Park, Ont., Can.

The Executive Committee decided to  
offer a fine silver cup in each state where  
there are ten members of good standing.  
Cup to be competed for by members only.

H. E. Lemon moved that the elegant  
cup offered at the Pan-American by the  
Club be awarded to James Dundas, of  
Canada, and the name was presented to  
him by President Thayer. This is the  
first Club cup that has ever gone out-  
side of the states.

It was gratifying to the Club to notice  
the grand display of Buff Leghorns on  
exhibition, and more so when it was  
discovered that as to numbers and qual-  
ity none of the old time Leghorns were  
in the lead at all, and some were far be-  
hind. The Club is on the gain and de-  
sires to have all true fanciers become  
members. Send your name in at once  
and get on the list of membership that  
will be sent out by the Club to all breed-  
ers in the United States and Canada.

GEO. S. BARNES, Sec.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

PROFIT IN FOULTRY.

To my mind there are few departments  
of the farm which yield a better return  
in proportion to the amount of money in-  
vested than the poultry yard, says G. H.  
Burnett in the "Practical Farmer."

I will give a few figures from my own  
experience which seem quite satisfactory.  
Last winter we had fifty hens and pullets,  
many of latter quite late hatched. From  
December 1 to June 30 we sold 327 dozen  
of eggs for \$41.81. Besides no account was  
taken of eggs used for table use in the  
family or for setting. The price received  
was also unusually low, the highest being  
only 22 cents, while some were sold as low  
as 10 cents per dozen. The hens were Ply-  
mouth Rocks, which I consider the best  
breed adapted to Northern winters, and  
possess more good qualities than any other  
breed. They are good winter layers,  
make good stiers, mature early and are  
of fair size for market.

There are few farmers but who could,  
with a little additional effort, keep double  
the number of fowls. The expense of a  
new poultry house would be the only cash  
outlay, and the returns of a single winter  
would more than pay this. Besides the  
labor of caring for 100 fowls would be lit-  
tle more than tending half that number.  
It requires no great skill to make a clear  
profit of \$1.50 on each hen, and with a  
flock of 100 means a welcome addition to  
the family income. The results obtained  
by us were only ordinary, and only what  
any one can do, but they show a large  
margin of profit after counting the feed  
bill and labor of tending them. When we  
consider that the fowls only represented  
an investment of say \$15, the revenue de-  
rived is, indeed, gratifying, and should  
convince anyone that there is money in  
poultry raising if conducted properly.

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My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you  
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tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Send No Money 20 Years High 45 Day Offer

Send name and address and we will send you  
this magnificent engraved double headed eagle  
watch. "American Standard" watch for  
20 years. Case made of the finest  
discovered gold alloy with extra  
heavy plate of 14 Karat Solid  
Gold, and even experts cannot  
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High-grade movement, fully ad-  
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wound, and set.  
20 YEARS GUARANTEE.  
The American Standard is the  
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Watch dealer try them. If  
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10,000 duplicate orders and these  
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We will send you one for free. Write  
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